DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 405 942 JC 970 265

TITLE	Washington Community and Technical Colleges Fall Enrollment & Staffing Report, 1996.
INSTITUTION	Washington State Board for Community and Technical Colleges, Olympia. Education Div.
PUB DATE	96
NOTE	86p.
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research/Technical (143) -- Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*College Faculty; Community Colleges; Educational Finance; *Enrollment; *Enrollment Trends; School Demography; *State Aid; *Student Characteristics; Student Educational Objectives; Technical Institutes; Two Year Colleges; *Two Year College Students
IDENTIFIERS	*Washington Community and Technical Colleges

ABSTRACT

A statistical overview is provided of trends in enrollment, student characteristics, and staffing in Washington's community and technical colleges as of fall 1996. The report first examines patterns of enrollment by funding source for full-time equivalent students (FTEs) and other students from 1992 to 1996; student purpose of attendance, full- and part-time status, and planned length of attendance for 1993 to 1996; and the impact of tuition waivers from 192 to 1996. Next, the demographics of students served are detailed for 1993 to 1996. The following sections present information on student characteristics for selected programs, 1992-96; state supported course enrollment, 1993-96; and contract supported course enrollment, 1993-96. Information on staff characteristics is then provided for 1993-96. Finally, fall 1996 data on enrollment, funding sources, and student characteristics are presented for 29 community colleges and college districts and 5 technical colleges. Highlighted findings include the following: (1) the Washington community and technical colleges served 234,410 individuals in fall 1996 compared to 228,550 in fall 1995; (2) 53% of state-supported students were enrolled full-time; (3) 45% of state FTEs were enrolled for workforce training purposes and 39% for transfer; (4) 23% of the student population were students of color; and (5) full-time faculty provided 52% of all instruction in fall 1996, down from 54% in fall 1995. (HAA)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED 405 942

Washington Community and Technical Colleges

FALL

ENROLLMENT & STAFFING REPORT

1996

State of Washington
State Board for Community & Technical Colleges

Bill Selby, Chair
Earl Hale, Executive Director

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

X This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

L. Seppanen

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Prepared by
The Education Services Division

JC 970 265

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HIGHLIGHTS OF FALL 1996

- The Washington community and technical colleges provided 135,194 FTES (full-time equivalent students) in fall 1996, an increase of 2.7 percent over fall 1995. State funding along with tuition charges supported 82 percent of the FTEs.

- The Washington community and technical colleges served 234,410 individuals in fall 1996 compared to 228,550 in fall 1995. The number of students increased consistent with the growth in the state population.

- A majority (53 percent) of state-supported students were enrolled full-time (10 credits or more). Nationwide, full-time students represent 34 percent of the total enrollments.

- Forty-five percent of state FTEs were generated by students enrolled for workforce training purposes, 39 percent by students preparing for transfer, 7 percent by students with an end goal of literacy or English as a Second Language training, and 9 percent by students for consumer homemaking or unspecified purposes. These proportions are unchanged from fall 1995. However, the type of workforce training students changed, with fewer working people entering to improve skills and more unemployed individuals enrolling to prepare for a new job.

- The racial composition of the student population in fall 1996 was more diverse than that of the state as a whole (23 percent students of color at community and technical colleges, 17 percent in the state population). Students of color represented 21 percent of the transfer oriented students, 21 percent of the workforce students and 53 percent of the those who will meet their educational goal by completing basic skills (ABE/ESL) courses.

- The proportion of the student population which was female (59 percent of those reporting gender) was higher than the proportion of females in the state's population as is typical of community and technical colleges nationally.

- The median age of students in state supported classes was 27.7 years, down slightly from 27.9 years in 1995. Transfer students were a significantly younger group (median age of 21.4) than workforce training students (median age of 31.5) Students who will complete their goal by taking basic skills classes had a median age of 30.

- Of the fall 1996 students, 24 percent were starting college for the first time. The number of new students increased slightly for the first time in a decade.

- Full-time faculty provide 52 percent of all instruction in fall 1996 and declined from 1995 when 54 percent of all instructional effort was full-time. In basic skills and developmental courses, just 33 percent of instruction was by full-time faculty. Given the recent budget cuts, colleges are replacing some of their retiring full-time faculty with part-time faculty.

- Special program enrollments include 7,880 high school students in the Running Start program and 7,028 unemployed workers enrolled in programs funded by the Workforce Employment Training Act, HB 1988.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1996 i

TABLE OF CONTENTS iii

INTRODUCTION v

ENROLLMENTS
- FTEs by Funding Source 1
- Students by Funding Source 3
- Changing Enrollment 4
- Students by Purpose for Attending 5
- Full-Time and Part-Time Status 6
- New Students by Planned Length of Attendance 7
- Enrollment Impact of Tuition Waivers 8

STUDENTS SERVED: DEMOGRAPHICS
- Gender and Disability Status of Students Served 11
- Race and Ethnic Background of Students Served 12
- Age of Students Served 15
- Educational and Family Status of Students Served 18
- Employment Status of Students Served 19
- Public Assistance 20

SELECTED PROGRAM STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS
- Running Start Enrollments 23
- International Student Enrollments 24
- Dislocated Worker Enrollments 25

STATE SUPPORTED COURSE ENROLLMENT
- State FTEs by Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental 29
- Types of State Supported Courses Offered 30
- Day and Evening Course Enrollments 34

CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSE ENROLLMENT
- Contract FTEs by Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental 37
- Types of State Supported Courses Offered 38

STAFF
- Introduction to Personnel 43
- Teaching Faculty 44
- Teaching Faculty by Employment Status 45
- Teaching Faculty Demographics 46
- Classified Staff FTEs 48
- Administrative/Exempt Professional FTEs 49

Page

BY COLLEGE

FTEs by Funding Source 53
Change in State FTEs 54
Selected FTE Enrollments 55
Student Headcount by Funding Source 56
Selected Headcount Enrollments 57
New and Returning Students 58
FTEs by Purpose for Attending 59
Students by Purpose for Attending 60
Full-Time and Part-Time Status 61
New Students by Planned Length of Enrollment 62
Male and Female Headcount 64
Students with Disabilities by Purpose for Attending 65
All Students by Race and Ethnic Background 66
Transfer Students by Race and Ethnic Background 67
Workforce Training Students by Race and Ethnic Background 68
Students with Basic Skills as Final Goal by Race and Ethnic Background 69
Students by Immigrant Status 70
Student Median Age 71
Educational Background of Students New to College 72
Student Family Status 74
Student Employment Status While Enrolled 75
FTEs by Academic, Vocational, Basic Skills and Developmental Studies 77
Day and Evening FTEs and Day-On-Campus 79
Number of Community and Technical College Employees 80
Teaching Faculty by Employment Status 82
Teaching Faculty of Color 83
Women Teaching Faculty (Headcount) 84
Classified Staff FTEs 85
Administrative/Exempt Professional Staff FTEs 86

INTRODUCTION

THE REPORT

The Fall Enrollment and Staffing Report 1995 provides a snapshot of enrollments in technical and community colleges during fall quarter 1995. Because community and technical colleges were only recently merged into a single system (fall 1991), detailed system trend data are limited to three or four years. In addition to analysis of the system as a whole, this report includes an extensive set of tables by college starting on page 53. The report addresses the questions most commonly raised regarding the community and technical colleges in Washington.

The primary source of information for this document is the State Board for Community and Technical College's (SBCTC) Management Information System (MIS).

Data on outomes, facilities, and staffing are reported annually in the companion report, the Academic Year Report.

THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Washington's Community and Technical College Act of 1991 provides for a state system of community and technical colleges separate from both the public secondary schools and four-year institutions. The act requires that the colleges "offer an open door to every citizen, regardless of his or her academic background or experiences, at a cost normally within his or her economic means" (RCW 28B.50.020(1)).

Each college district is required to "offer thoroughly comprehensive educational, training and service programs to meet the needs of both the communities and students served by combining, with equal emphasis, high standards of excellence in academic transfer courses; realistic and practical courses in occupational education, both graded and ungraded; community services of an educational, cultural and recreational nature; and adult education" (RCW 28B.50.020(2)). Technical colleges are exempted from the requirement to offer academic transfer courses. Each college is governed by a board of five trustees appointed to five-year terms by the Governor with the consent of the Senate.

Washington's first junior college was started in 1915 in Everett when 42 students began a one-year college program on the top floor of Everett High School. It was closed in 1923 for lack of students. Centralia College, the state's oldest continuously operating community college, opened in 1925. It was followed by Skagit Valley College in 1926, Yakima Valley College in 1928 and Grays Harbor College in 1930. Between 1933 and 1941 four additional community colleges began operation in Washington: Clark College in 1933, Lower Columbia in 1934, Wenatchee Valley in 1939, and Everett in 1941, all locally administered and locally funded. Combined enrollment was approximately 1,000.

Meanwhile, in 1930 the Seattle School District opened Edison Vocational School, the first true, public vocational school in the state. The Spokane School District followed suit in 1939 by establishing the Spokane Trade School. Both schools eventually became community colleges. The oldest existing vocational technical institute, Tacoma's Bates VTI, opened in 1940. Subsequently, VTIs opened in Clover Park, Pasco, Renton, Vancouver, Kirkland (Lake Washington), Olympia and Bellingham. The VTIs in Pasco, Vancouver, and Olympia eventually became community colleges.

Between 1925 and 1941, there were three attempts to provide state support for junior colleges. State support was provided for the first time by the 1941 Legislature; however, that act restricted the number and location of junior colleges, prohibiting their establishment in counties having either a public or private four-year institution. In 1945, junior colleges were made a part of their local school districts and supported through their funding, as was the case with vocational technical institutes until 1991.

In 1961, the restrictions against expansion of community colleges were removed by the Legislature and junior colleges were designated as "community" colleges.

The financing of community colleges was separated from that of local school districts in 1963, and in 1965 the Legislature declared that it intended to establish a separate, independent community college system. Based on the recommendations of the Arthur D. Little Company, the 1967 Legislature adopted the Community College Act of 1967, which was signed on April 3 of that year.

The structure of the community college system remained largely intact until 1991 when, as part of the Workforce Training and Education Act, the Legislature amended the Community College Act of 1967 and redesignated it as the Community and Technical College Act of 1991.

The state's five remaining public vocational technical institutes were designated as "technical colleges," removed from the jurisdiction of their local school districts, and merged with the community college system. Each technical college was provided with its own college district and a board of trustees. Each technical college district overlaps the districts of neighboring community colleges. The State Board for Community College Education was renamed the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges by the 1991 act.

The Community and Technical College Act of 1991 also brought the Seattle Vocational Institute (SVI) into the Seattle Community College District. It had been the Washington Institute of Applied Technology since 1987 when it was established by the legislature in a facility previously occupied by the Seattle Occupational Industrialization Center before it closed. SVI serves economically disadvantaged people in Seattle's Central district, providing job-related training for adults and contract training for local businesses.

In 1994, the Legislature approved the establishment of the 30th college district, Cascadia Community College. The new district will begin enrolling students in the late 1990s.

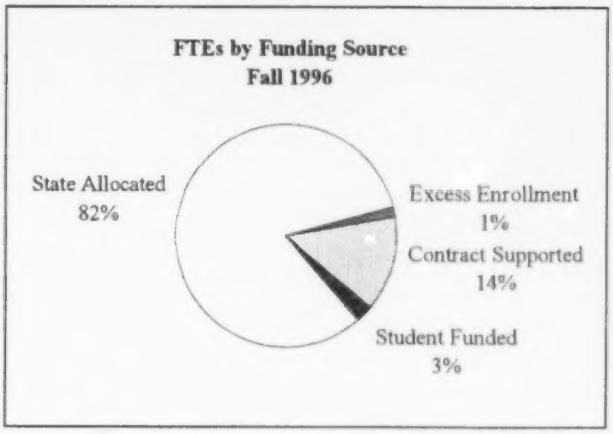
WASHINGTON COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ENROLLMENTS

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE
TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES
FALL 1992 THROUGH 1996

In fall 1996, full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment was 135,194. In community and technical colleges the FTE reached its highest level ever - 2.7 percent more FTE than in fall 1995. A quarterly FTE is equal to 15 credits.



Courses funded through state support and tuition are regarded as state supported. When students, employers or social service agencies pay for the tuition in a state supported course, they are paying less than a third of the cost of providing courses. State appropriations to the State Board for Community and Technical Colleges (SBCTC) cover the major cost of a fixed number of FTEs in the community and technical college system. SBCTC then distributes funding for those FTE targets on an equitable basis to each college. In fall 1996, state support included 500 Natural Resource Waiver FTEs and 7,000 Training Trust Fund (HB 1988) FTEs.

Colleges serve a limited number of state FTEs above the appropriated number. Colleges rely only on the tuition income to cover costs of such additional instruction. The number of FTEs above the appropriated level has declined as colleges have received additional funding to serve their communities and as funding cuts related to general expenditures have reduced the budget flexibility of colleges. SBCTC anticipates that 1996-97 enrollments will be about 1,400 to 1,800 above the funded level.

FALL FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
All Funds	119,420	122,533	127,969	131,673	135,194
% Change		2.6%	4.4%	2.9%	2.7%
% State Allocated	86.8%	85.4%	82.5%	82.9%	81.9%
State Supported	106,341	108,373	108,981	111,303	112,646
% Change		1.9%	0.6%	2.1%	1.2%
Contract Supported	9,433	10,926	15,523	16,935	19,000
% Change		15.8%	42.1%	9.1%	12.2%
State and Contract Total	115,774	119,299	124,504	128,238	131,646
% Change		3.0%	4.4%	3.0%	2.7%
Student Funded	3,647	3,234	3,464	3,435	3,548
% Change		-11.3%	7.1%	-0.8%	3.3%

Source: 1993: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102 and technical college records, 1994: SR1102; 1995-1996: SBCTC Course MIS SR2101, Version 1.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

Enrollments which are not partially supported by state appropriation are regarded as either contract or student funded.

Contract funded courses: About 50 percent of contract supported courses are paid for by an enterprise such as an employer or social service agency for the benefit of its employees or clients. Colleges offer contracted instruction for the U.S. military and Washington Department of Corrections at its major correctional facilities. Colleges contract with social service agencies to provide their clients with job training or basic skills education. Colleges also contract directly with employers to meet the customized training needs of employers. Excluded from the contract counts are certain single day training provided by colleges such as the contract between South Puget Sound Community College and the state's Department of Personnel for staff training.

About 50 percent of contract enrollment stems from two special programs: Running Start and Contract International. The Running Start program allows high school students to simultaneously earn high school and tuition-free college credit. This program, which began in fall 1992, has more than doubled in size and accounts for most of the growth in contract enrollments between 1993 and 1996. In fall 1996, there were 5,852 FTEs for 7,880 students compared to 4,727 FTE and 6,454 students in fall 1995. The second program is called Contract International. Several organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations fund the full cost of such instruction. Counts for these "contract international" students were included for the first time in fall 1994. Enrollments of "contract international" students do not displace resident students. In fall 1996 there were 3,147 international students. For more information on these programs, see pages 23-25.

Student funded class costs are paid entirely by the individuals enrolled. Student funded offerings include avocational courses such as foreign language for travelers and workforce training related courses such as microcomputer applications.

Factors Impacting FTEs: FTE growth for fall 1996 was about 200 FTE higher than the level required to keep pace with adult population growth. The FTE growth matched the increased funding provided by the Legislature. The FTE pattern suggests that:

- Colleges have been able to effectively use their increased funding level to meet the growth in state population.
- Colleges are using increased funding to provide about 200 FTE of in class service. Service level analysis suggests that the increases are among recent high school graduates who have been increasingly choosing the two-year colleges as their next step.

Future Enrollment Demand: While the demand for worker retraining is likely to continue and Running Start may continue to grow, future enrollment demand will stem from different factors than those at play in 1996:

- The number of younger college age students will be growing over the next decade as the cohort called the Baby Boom Echo leaves high school and comes to college. Unless policies change, these younger students will impact the demand for transfer preparation more than the demand for workforce training.
- Employers in Washington are having difficulty finding qualified technically trained workers -- that is workers at the level trained in the community and technical college system. The typical student in a vocational program is 31 years of age. As the population of adults in their late 20s and early 30s declines over the next five years, it will be difficult for colleges to meet employer demands.
- Employers and workers alike have identified the need for increased training of the current workforce. If programs can be established which meet the needs of industry and workers, the demand for part-time enrollment of working people will increase.

For data by college, see pages 53 - 55.

STUDENTS BY FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1992 THROUGH FALL 1996

Some 234,410 students were enrolled in the community and technical colleges in fall 1996. That represents a 2.6 percent increase in students served over fall 1995.

Enrollment of full-time students increased, resulting in a decline of the ratio of students per FTE. Consistent with the increase in young people in the state's population, the number of students new to college increased. Most of the new student increase, however, was due to increased enrollment of about 1,400 students in one day workshops at Clover Park Technical College. Because background information on these registrants is limited, it is unclear whether they were actually new to Clover Park or had enrolled previously.

FALL HEADCOUNT BY FUNDING SOURCES

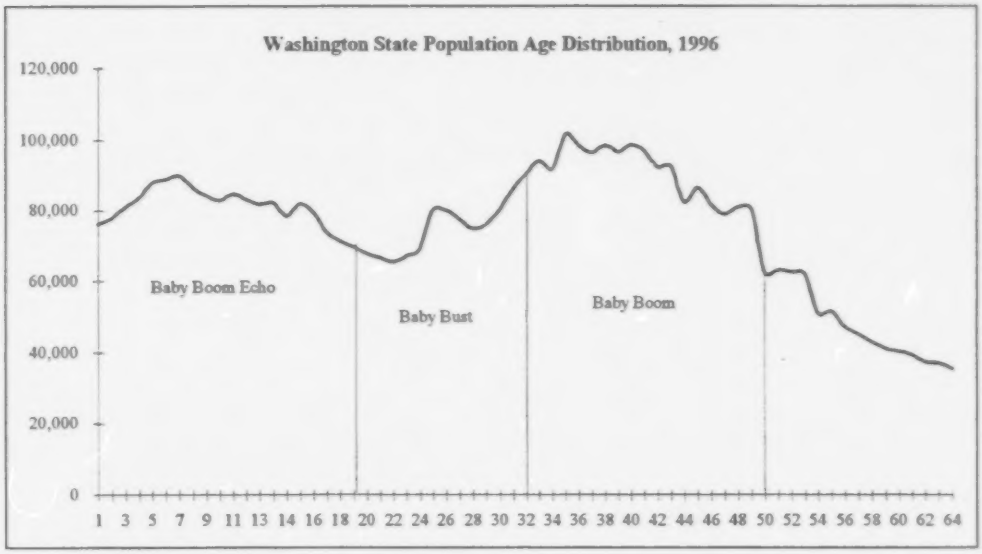
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
All Funds	226,986	226,334	229,978	228,550	234,410
% Change		-0.3%	1.6%	-0.6%	2.6%
Contract Supported	19,614	21,156	25,514	27,072	29,443
% Change		7.9%	20.6%	6.1%	8.8%
Student-Funded	29,536	29,733	31,906	32,188	32,324
% Change		0.7%	7.3%	0.9%	0.4%
State Supported	177,836	175,445	172,558	169,290	172,643
% Change		-1.3%	-1.6%	-1.9%	2.0%
		State Supported			
Full-Time Students	NA	88,484	90,154	90,275	92,189
Students per FTE	1.672	1.619	1.583	1.521	1.533
New to College	NA	44,865	41,612	40,581	42,184
% of State Support		26%	24%	24%	24%
New Transfers In	NA	12,934	13,392	12,504	12,455
% of State Support		7%	8%	7%	7%
Total New	NA	57,799	55,004	53,085	54,639
% of State Support		33%	32%	31%	32%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1. New Students: SR3110.
Note: Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

For headcount data by college, see pages 56 - 58.

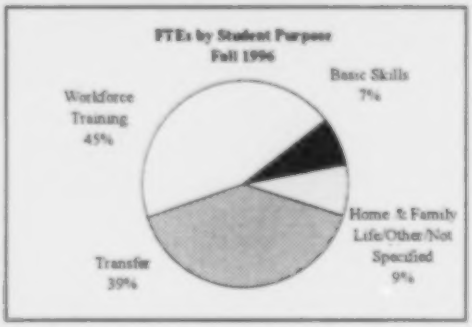
CHANGING STATE SUPPORTED ENROLLMENT

The state population is increasing at the top and the bottom end of the college age group - the under 20 year old group and those 33 years of age and order (the baby boom and the baby boom echo). The size of the group in between, the twenty-something population, has been at a low point for several years owing to the low birth rates twenty to thirty years ago. Demographers call this in between population the Baby Bust denoting its small size compared to the Baby Boom and Baby Boom Echo groups. In fall 1996 the number of workforce training students (typically in their 20s and early 30s) declined slightly while the number of students enrolled for transfer (typically students under 25 years of age) increased slightly. FTEs in the pre-college, academic and vocational areas increased about equally.



Implications for Future Enrollments: Over the next several years the population in the youngest age groups will be growing rapidly. The numbers in the 25 to 35 group will decline until the end of the decade. This will put pressure on colleges to provide more space for full-time students, especially for those preparing for transfer. In 1998-99 year, the under 30 population will start a long-term pattern of annual increases. As this population grows, the demand for space at the colleges will increase. In addition, public policy may call for increased services to meet employer demands or to better assist adults with low educational attainment. Such a policy based change would also increase the demand for enrollment.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
FALL 1996



Students enroll for a variety of purposes. The goal pattern remains fairly stable over time, although over the past four years there has been a slight shift to a higher portion of students enrolled for workforce training (job preparation or upgrading) and in basic skills (below the 9th grade level or English as a Second Language training) as a final goal.

In fall 1996 more than 54,791 students were enrolled with the goal of transfer to a four-year institution. Transfer-bound students were typically young (median age 21) and enrolled full-time (76 percent). About 48 percent of new transfer students plan to complete a degree before transfer. The slight decline in transfer enrollment over the past four years is directly related to the decline in the size of the 18 to 23 year old population in the state. That population has started to increase again and the transfer numbers can be expected to increase with the change in the population.

Nearly 75,000 students were enrolled for workforce training. Workforce training students were older (median age 31) and 52 percent were enrolled full-time. More than half of all workforce students were females (58 percent). The decline in workforce students is due to the drop in the number of adults in their mid to late 20s, the group most commonly enrolling for workforce training. About 40 percent of women students plan to complete a degree.

About 25 percent of transfer students and 12 percent of workforce training students enrolled in developmental courses to improve their math, reading, writing or study skills. All 10,086 developmental FTEs are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. See page 31 for more details on all developmental FTEs.

While the colleges provide more than 12,763 FTEs in basic skills courses (see pages 30-31 for more details), less than two-thirds of that effort (62 percent) was for students enrolled in ABE, ESL, GED or high school completion courses as their final goal. About two percent of transfer students and nine percent of workforce training students enrolled in basic skills courses. Of the 12,763 basic skills FTEs, 4,615 are included in the transfer and workforce FTEs below. Basic skills students were older than transfer students, but younger than workforce training students. They tended to be enrolled part-time (65 percent).

Some 28,293 students did not specify a goal when they enrolled, enrolled to prepare for retirement or to develop parenting and consumer homemaking skills (home and family life).

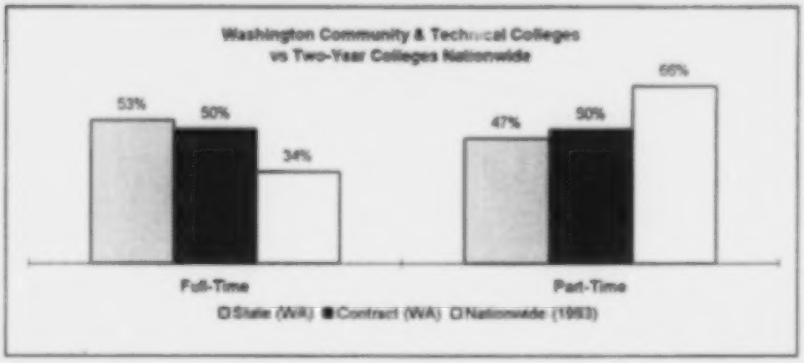
STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING, FALL QUARTERS, STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Transfer				
Headcount	55,945	55,030	54,173	54,791
FTE	44,123	43,762	43,715	44,007
% of FTE	41%	40%	39%	39%
Workforce Training (all upgrading and job preparation)				
Headcount	73,635	80,218	77,350	74,988
FTE	47,330	51,600	52,311	50,784
% of FTE	44%	47%	47%	45%
Basic Skills as Final Goal				
Headcount	13,435	12,527	13,742	14,571
FTE	6,716	6,310	7,847	8,148
% of FTE	6%	6%	7%	7%
Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified				
Headcount	32,430	24,783	24,025	28,293
FTE	10,198	7,320	7,824	9,726
% of FTE	9%	7%	7%	9%
TOTAL				
Headcount	175,445	172,558	169,290	172,643
FTE	108,366	108,991	111,297	112,646

Source: SBCTC MIS Data Warehouse. Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1996 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

For students by purpose for attending by college, see pages 59 - 60.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996



The majority (53 percent) of state-supported community and technical college students were enrolled on a full-time basis. Nearly half the contract supported students were full-time as well (50 percent). Having more full-time than part-time students is substantially different than the pattern for two year colleges nationwide where only 34 percent of students are enrolled full-time. One of the most significant changes in the Washington community and technical college population over the past several years is the increasing enrollment of full-time students. The dollars targeted for dislocated workers serves primarily full-time students.

In fall 1996, part-time student numbers increased for the first time in a decade. Most of the increase was due to enrollment of 1,400 new students in one day workshops at Clover Park Technical College. Full-time students were those enrolled in 10 or more credits during the quarter. It takes a little more than one full-time student to equal one FTE (15 credits). It typically takes more than four part-time students to equal one FTE.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS

	State Supported				Contract Supported			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
Full-Time Students								
Headcount	88,484	90,154	90,275	92,189	6,743	11,033	13,995	16,158
% Change	8.4%	1.9%	0.1%	2.1%	55.7%	63.6%	26.8%	15.5%
FTE	86,017	87,578	89,832	91,326	7,027	11,469	12,996	14,878
% Change	9.0%	1.8%	2.6%	1.7%	51.3%	63.2%	13.3%	14.5%
Students per FTE	1.029	1.029	1.005	1.009	0.960	0.962	1.077	1.086
Part-Time Students								
Headcount	86,961	82,404	79,015	80,454	14,413	14,481	15,298	16,122
% Change	8.3%	-5.2%	-4.1%	1.8%	11.7%	0.5%	5.6%	5.4%
FTE	22,401	21,417	21,495	21,349	3,909	4,041	4,009	4,008
% Change	4.6%	-4.4%	0.4%	-0.7%	19.8%	3.4%	-0.8%	0.0%
Students per FTE	3.882	3.848	3.676	3.769	3.687	3.584	3.816	4.023

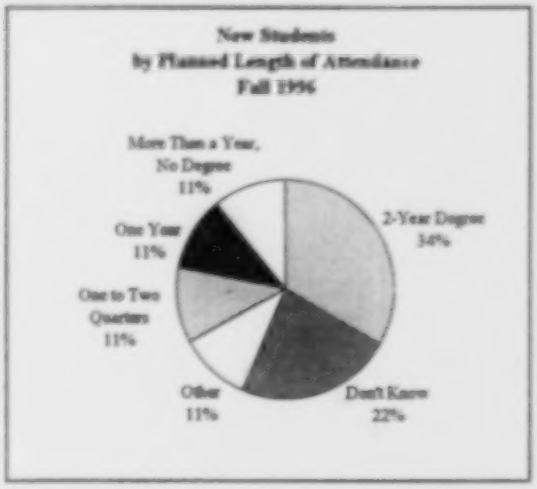
Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1102, Version 3 and 4.
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1996 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report. Contract totals include counts for Running Start students and, as of fall 1994, contract international students.

For full-time/part-time data by college, see page 61.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
FALL 1996

Each fall about 53,000 Washington residents enter a two year college as students new to college or as transfers from four-year institutions or other two-year colleges. The enrollment plans described by these students when they first enter the college vary greatly. About a third of all new college students enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree (34 percent). About 11 percent enrolled with a short-term goal of one or two quarters.

In fall 1996, 11 percent of the students who responded at registration time to the question about their planned length of attendance reported they planned to enroll at the college for more than a year but not for a degree, perhaps planning a certificate or classes needed for transfer. Also, 11 percent of new students reported they planned to stay at the college for a single year. About 22 percent of students reported being uncertain about their length of attendance.



Colleges look to different indicators of student success depending on the student's reported planned length of attendance. Retention is not an issue for those who plan to enroll for a single quarter, but is a useful indicator of success for those with long-term plans.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ATTENDANCE
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Degree	33%	32%	34%	34%
More than a Year, No Degree	15%	13%	12%	11%
One Year	11%	10%	10%	11%
One or Two Quarters	12%	11%	13%	11%
Other	8%	12%	10%	11%
Don't Know	22%	21%	22%	22%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Planned Length of Attendance source 2 or 4 (new). Excludes those with no reported purpose for attending.
Note: Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

For data on planned length of attendance by college, see pages 62 - 63.

ENROLLMENT
IMPACT OF TUITION WAIVERS

The 1992 Legislature directed the State Board to "reduce the amount of operating fee foregone revenue from tuition waivers by 6.6 percent..." As a consequence, the Board was obligated, in April 1992, to increase the community college tuition rate for specific "ungraded courses" (courses whose intent is other than for credit toward a degree or certificate program). Charges were increased for parent education courses, apprenticeship training, industrial first aid, retirement, GED preparation, medical emergency technician, farm and small business management and journeyperson[1] training. The 1993 Legislature directed that all tuition revenues be treated as local funds rather than reverting to the state as they had for community colleges in the past. There has been speculation that colleges may be unwilling to forego tuition income under the "ungraded" programs and may opt to offer fewer such courses.

Enrollments at community colleges have declined in most "ungraded" courses. Declines were generally consistent with a longer-term trend of declining enrollments or offerings and may not have been due to the increased charges or decision regarding foregone tuition revenue.

ENROLLMENT TRENDS FOR FALL, COMMUNITY COLLEGES ONLY, STATE SUPPORTED

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Adult Basic Education					
Headcount	7,388	7,487	7,342	7,217	7,864
FTE	3,458	3,801	3,656	3,575	3,653
% Change	23%	10%	-4%	-2%	2%
English as Second Language					
Headcount	7,618	8,559	9,694	11,090	10,748
FTE	3,598	4,151	4,558	5,861	5,439
% Change	22%	15%	10%	29%	-7%
Parent Education					
Headcount	10,485	10,137	9,502	9,261	9,222
FTE	1,857	1,772	1,677	1,630	1,571
% Change	-5%	-5%	-5%	-3%	-4%
Apprenticeship					
Headcount	3,394	3,086	2,794	2,710	2,909
FTE	1,542	1,460	1,160	1,154	1,346
% Change	9%	-5%	-21%	-1%	17%
GED Preparation					
Headcount	NA	1,758	1,208	1,648	2,306
FTE	416	356	367	655	906
% Change		-14%	3%	78%	38%
Industrial First Aid					
Headcount	248	357	260	175	158
FTE	19	27	20	13	15
% Change	-21%	42%	-26%	-37%	17%
Retirement					
Headcount	5,557	4,934	5,061	4,578	4,748
FTE	666	611	665	564	571
% Change	-22%	-8%	9%	-15%	1%
EMT					
Headcount	389	362	500	382	310
FTE	161	158	208	149	124
% Change	-28%	-2%	32%	-28%	-17%
Farm & Small Business Management					
Headcount	101	59	66	57	190
FTE	143	62	93	72	114
% Change	12%	-57%	50%	-23%	59%

Source: SBCTC MIS SR1107; ABE/ESL Headcount SR1108, Data Warehouse.
Note: There have been only a handful of students in journeyperson training in any year. Given the small number, trend data are not listed here.

STUDENTS SERVED:

DEMOGRAPHICS

GENDER AND DISABILITY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED STATE SUPPORTED, FALL 1992 THROUGH FALL 1996

The typical community and technical college student in fall 1996 was a white woman in her late 20's. She enrolled full-time in daytime courses on the college central campus. Quite likely she had no children at home, though many attending classes with her did (about a third) and was working while attending school. She was enrolled for the second year at her college, but had no experience in a college setting before starting last year.

Male/Female: As in colleges across the nation, the majority of students served in Washington community and technical colleges were women. In fall 1996, 59 percent of all students in Washington community and technical colleges were female. The same rate applied nationwide for two-year colleges in 1993.

GENDER OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Male	66,474	72,726	72,007	70,261	71,447
Female	95,488	102,719	100,551	99,029	101,196
% Female	59.0%	58.5%	58.3%	58.5%	58.6%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3.
Note: Unreported students were prorated.

Students with Disabilities: Community and technical colleges served more than 7,762 disabled students in fall 1996 or five percent of all students. Consistent with overall enrollment declines, service to disabled students has declined slightly. An estimated nine percent of adults in Washington have physical, mental or other health conditions that keep them from participating fully in work, school, housework or other activities (Washington Adult Literacy Survey, 1993). Colleges offer special services to assure that disabled students are able to participate in college-level training. The majority of disabled students (49 percent) enrolled for job related purposes and 24 percent were preparing for transfer. Washington community and technical colleges report a lower rate of service to disabled students that two-year colleges nationwide. According to the 1992-93 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study, 7.9 percent of those enrolled in public two-year colleges were students with disabilities.

DISABILITY STATUS OF STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS IN FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Disabled Students	6,670	7,180	6,686	7,762
% of Total	3.8%	4.2%	3.9%	4.5%

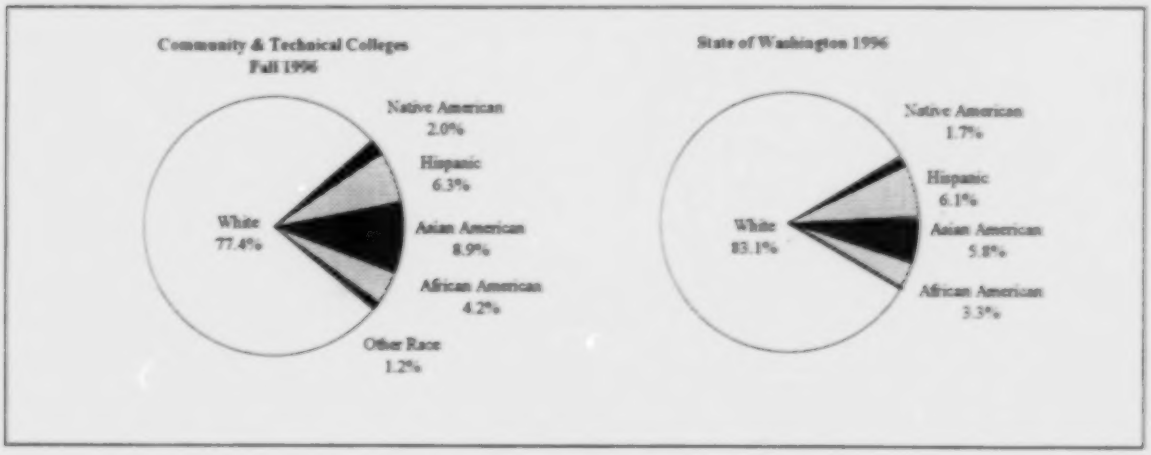
Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.

For data on gender and disability background by college, see pages 64 - 65.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Race and Ethnic Background: Community and technical colleges serve a racially and ethnically diverse population. In fall 1996 the enrollment was 23 percent people of color compared to a state population in 1996 of 17 percent people of color. The number of students of color increased primarily due to significant increases in Hispanic enrollments across the state. As more students opt for the "other" race category, the number of students reported as African American, Asian American, and Hispanic has declined.

Most of the international students enrolled at the college were sponsored by a contracting agency. Their enrollments are not included in the state supported counts shown here. Some international students enroll on their own, paying out of state tuition rates. These students are included in the table below.



STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996
White	131,769	128,789	122,217	121,157
African American	6,513	6,762	6,704	6,628
Asian/Pacific Islander	13,624	14,033	14,311	13,876
Hispanic	6,688	7,240	7,914	9,879
Native American	3,161	3,200	3,015	3,152
Other Race	1,036	903	1,207	1,808
Total Reporting, Excluding International Students	162,791	160,927	155,368	156,500
Students of Color	31,022	32,138	33,151	35,343
% Students of Color	19%	20%	21%	23%
State Population % People of Color	15%	15%	16%	17%
Not Reporting Race or Ethnic Background	12,654	11,268	13,490	15,768
International Students	NA	363	432	450

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1101, Version 1.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

The large group of Asian/Pacific Islanders enrolled in the colleges have many different race backgrounds. Data show that the largest enrollments are students with Vietnamese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, and Japanese backgrounds. Asian Indians, Cambodians and Laotians were among the largest "other Asians" with several hundred students from each group.

ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDERS
STATE SUPPORTED, FALL

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1995 to 1996 Change Rate
Vietnamese (619)	3,458	3,952	4,280	4,241	-1%
Filipino (608)	1,774	2,016	2,013	2,153	7%
Chinese (605)	1,918	1,988	1,994	2,039	2%
Korean (612)	1,498	1,578	1,738	1,702	-2%
Japanese (611)	932	974	869	880	1%
Other Asians/Pacific Islanders	4,044	3,545	3,417	2,861	-16%
Total	13,624	14,053	14,311	13,876	-3%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Ethnic = 1 and Census Race = codes in ( ).
Note: Excludes international students.

Students of color are not equally distributed in all course areas offered by the colleges. High numbers of Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanic students were enrolled with basic skills as their final goal. Hispanics are under-represented among students preparing for transfer and workforce training. The community and technical college system has established a goal of increasing the participation of Hispanics in college programs such that representation of Hispanics in such courses is similar to the population in general.

PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

	Transfer Students				Workforce Training Students			
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993	1994	1995	1996
White	44,932	43,263	41,914	41,849	56,608	61,001	56,843	53,050
% of Total	82.0%	80.3%	79.5%	79.1%	83.2%	82.1%	80.4%	79.0%
African American	2,267	2,297	2,441	2,289	2,515	3,018	3,017	2,810
% of Total	4.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.3%	3.7%	4.1%	4.3%	4.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,614	4,942	4,930	4,833	4,397	5,405	5,546	5,202
% of Total	8.4%	9.2%	9.3%	9.1%	6.5%	7.3%	7.8%	7.8%
Hispanic	1,825	2,031	2,074	2,307	2,539	2,986	3,376	3,963
% of Total	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	3.7%	4.0%	4.8%	5.9%
Native American	967	1,089	1,050	1,014	1,401	1,511	1,423	1,419
% of Total	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%
Other Race	169	236	343	595	618	414	500	670
% of Total	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%
Total Responding	54,774	53,858	52,752	52,887	68,078	74,335	70,705	67,114

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

For data on race/ethnic background by college, see pages 66 - 69.

RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS SERVED FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

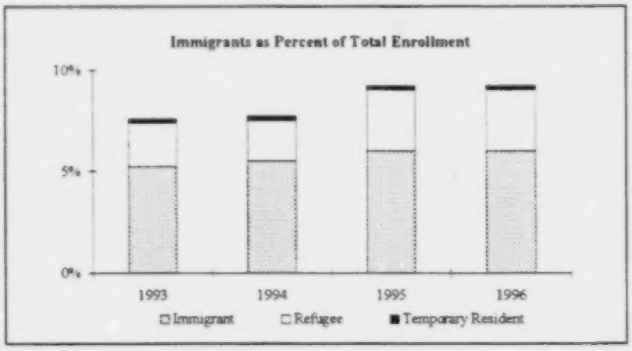
PERCENT OF STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC BY PURPOSE FOR ENROLLING, FALL

Students in Basic Skills as Final Goal

	1993	1994	1995	1996
White	6,608	5,867	5,945	5,743
% of Total	53.7%	52.2%	51.0%	47.3%
African American	646	633	678	704
% of Total	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%	5.8%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,794	2,582	2,765	2,481
% of Total	22.7%	23.0%	23.7%	20.4%
Hispanic	1,780	1,725	1,835	2,672
% of Total	14.5%	15.3%	15.8%	22.0%
Native American	406	329	263	335
% of Total	3.3%	2.9%	2.3%	2.8%
Other Race	73	108	164	198
% of Total	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.6%
Total Responding	12,307	11,244	11,650	12,133

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

Immigrants: An increasing portion of students are immigrants or refugees. In fall 1996, 9 percent of the total enrollment was immigrants, refugees or temporary legal residents. Enrollment of immigrants, refugees and temporary residents has grown 21 percent over the past four years.



IMMIGRANT, REFUGEE AND TEMPORARY RESIDENT STUDENTS STATE SUPPORTED

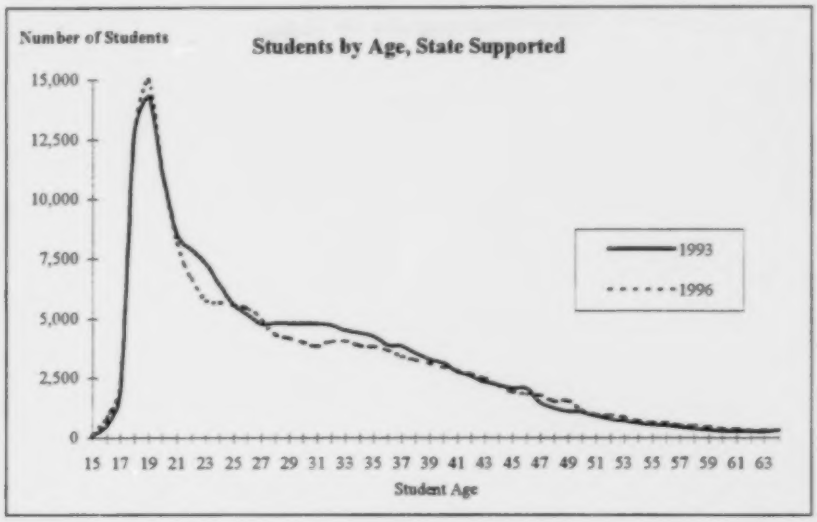
	1993	1994	1995	1996
Immigrant	9,269	9,949	10,581	11,197
% of Total	5%	6%	6%	6%
Refugee	3,670	4,033	4,787	4,509
% of Total	2%	2%	3%	3%
Temporary Resident	317	347	374	381
% of Total	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	13,256	14,329	15,742	16,087
	8%	8%	9%	9%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Citizenship = IM, RF or T.

For data on immigrant status by college, see page 70.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Age: State supported enrollment counts increased only for the 19 and under age group, those 25-27 years of age and those over 40 years of age. These increases mirror changes in the state population which also grew only in these age cohorts. The number of people in Washington state in the other age groups shown in the table declined over the past three years. The distribution of students by age is similar in 1996 to 1993 except for notable declines in the number of students between 22 and 25 years of age and in their 30s. Again, these changes mirror changes in the state population. Note that state supported data exclude Running Start students.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS BY AGE

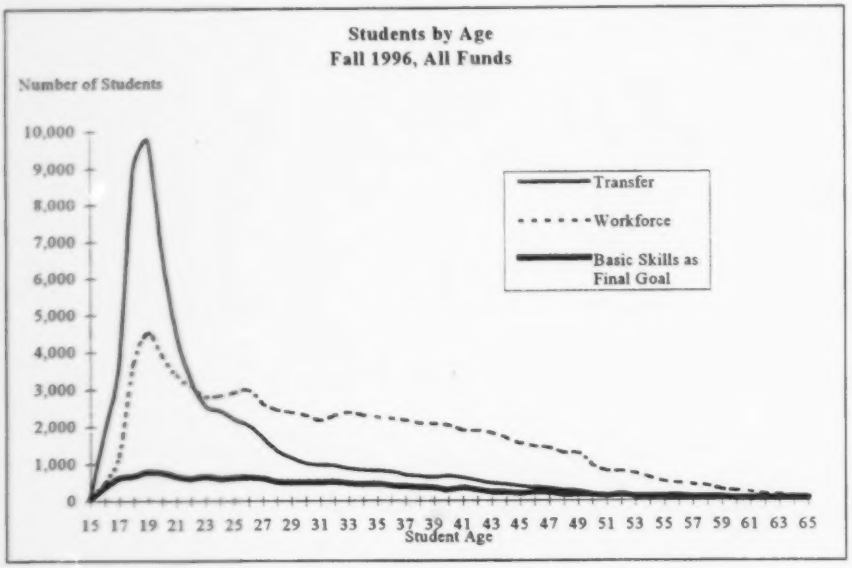
Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 Change Rate
16-18	15,098	14,934	15,297	15,876	5%
19-21	33,967	32,906	32,612	34,297	1%
22-24	21,594	20,216	18,330	18,043	-16%
25-27	15,468	15,602	15,801	15,880	3%
28-30	14,325	13,340	12,599	12,438	-13%
31-33	13,939	13,314	12,453	11,872	-15%
34-36	12,465	11,962	11,536	11,325	-9%
37-39	10,634	10,335	10,158	9,768	-8%
40-42	8,471	8,617	8,468	8,434	0%
43-45	6,576	6,596	6,484	6,621	1%
46-48	4,765	5,024	5,162	5,150	8%
49-51	3,092	3,244	3,200	3,703	20%
52-54	2,096	2,299	2,403	2,550	22%
55-57	1,522	1,561	1,722	1,812	19%
58-60	995	1,113	1,171	1,369	38%
60+	5,595	5,750	5,449	5,937	6%
Median Age	27.8	27.8	27.9	27.6	
Women	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	
Men	25.7	26.0	26.2	25.9	

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: Data for students with age reported only. Each student is counted only once, even though enrolled at more than one college. Median age: Half of all students are older and half younger than the median age.

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

The student age profile varies by student purpose. To account for Running Start students, this analysis is based on data for all students enrolled for job, transfer, or basic skills goals. Workforce training students are the oldest cohort with a median age of 31. While a substantial number of students are in their early 20s, there are also many older students enrolled for job upgrading or to learn a new occupation. Transfer students are 10 years younger than the workforce students. For every young workforce training student (under the age of 22) there were more than 2 transfer students of that same age group. Students enrolled in basic skills classes as their final goal with no plans of continuing at the college were also typically older students (median age of 30).



Workforce Training

Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Change
16-18	4,919	5,499	5,332	5,418	10%
19-21	11,892	12,522	11,975	11,777	-1%
22-24	9,981	10,153	9,277	8,665	-13%
25-27	8,173	8,832	9,021	8,479	4%
28-30	7,786	8,209	7,670	7,127	-8%
31-33	7,750	8,245	7,645	6,831	-12%
34-36	7,323	7,638	7,390	6,740	-8%
37-39	6,639	6,966	6,907	6,320	-5%
40-42	5,708	6,311	6,190	5,793	1%
43-45	4,713	5,146	5,065	5,026	7%
46-48	3,535	4,095	4,266	4,158	18%
49-51	2,426	2,652	2,790	3,029	25%
52-54	1,588	1,898	2,032	2,147	35%
55-57	1,036	1,179	1,372	1,401	35%
58-60	595	713	847	942	58%
60+	950	1,179	1,266	1,457	53%
Total Reporting Age	85,014	91,237	89,045	85,310	0%
Median Age	30.9	31.1	31.5	31.5	

AGE OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Transfer Students

Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Change
16-18	11,314	12,052	13,501	14,523	28%
19-21	19,165	19,479	19,864	20,986	10%
22-24	9,211	9,426	8,514	8,209	-11%
25-27	5,181	5,616	5,875	5,920	14%
28-30	3,833	3,627	3,539	3,520	-8%
31-33	3,068	3,007	2,911	2,799	-9%
34-36	2,563	2,586	2,446	2,432	-5%
37-39	2,199	2,221	2,042	1,988	-10%
40-42	1,669	1,698	1,692	1,812	9%
43-45	1,253	1,259	1,240	1,299	4%
46-48	789	894	919	942	19%
49-51	431	452	451	569	32%
52-54	232	277	259	326	41%
55-57	127	119	134	163	28%
58-60	51	74	63	85	67%
60+	79	113	103	163	106%
Total Reporting Age	61,165	62,900	63,553	65,736	7%
Median Age	22.0	22.0	21.6	21.4	

Students in Basic Skills as Final Goal

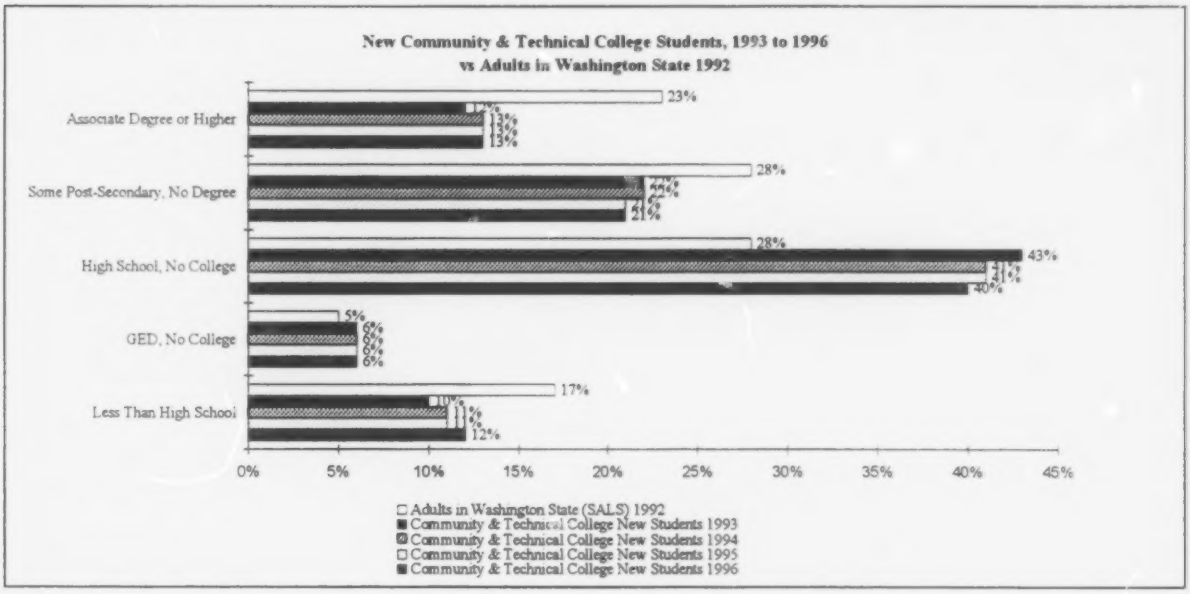
Age	1993	1994	1995	1996	% Change
16-18	1,359	1,317	1,494	1,644	21%
19-21	2,233	1,977	1,992	2,180	-2%
22-24	2,080	1,847	1,912	1,825	-12%
25-27	1,685	1,654	1,670	1,828	8%
28-30	1,531	1,387	1,451	1,517	-1%
31-33	1,484	1,312	1,426	1,463	-1%
34-36	1,238	1,171	1,271	1,295	5%
37-39	1,042	955	1,084	1,086	4%
40-42	830	800	933	913	10%
43-45	675	585	749	663	-2%
46-48	548	507	629	573	5%
49-51	411	396	447	440	7%
52-54	336	348	380	363	8%
55-57	302	269	317	314	4%
58-60	181	219	218	227	25%
60+	577	606	630	700	21%
Total Reporting Age	16,512	15,350	16,603	17,031	3%
Median Age	29.7	30.0	30.5	30.0	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Kind of Student = Transfer, Workforce or Basic Skills and date of birth reported.
Note: Students whose age is not reported are excluded.

EDUCATIONAL AND FAMILY STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

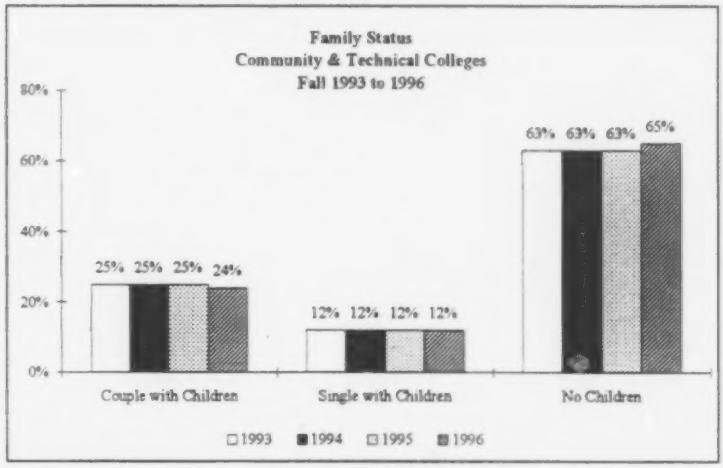
Educational Background: Washington community and technical colleges serve adults in the state who have less than a high school diploma in about the same proportion as in their representation in the state (17 percent at the colleges, 17 percent in the adult population). Adults with less than a high school education may enroll in Adult Basic Education courses, courses leading to the high school diploma or GED certificate, or, if they have the requisite skills, in college-level classes.

Those with high school diplomas but no education beyond the diploma are enrolled in colleges at considerably higher rates than their level in the general adult population (40 percent at colleges versus 28 percent in adult population). The colleges serve those with some college or with degrees at lower rates than their representation in the population (13 percent of students enrolled had an associate degree or higher versus 23 percent of adult population).



Family Status: More than a third (36 percent) of all fall quarter 1996 students were parents. Some 12 percent of those enrolled were single parents. An estimated two-thirds of the enrolled single parents were recipients of public assistance.

In the state, about 20 percent of all parents are single parents and that number is expected to increase to 23 percent over the next decade.

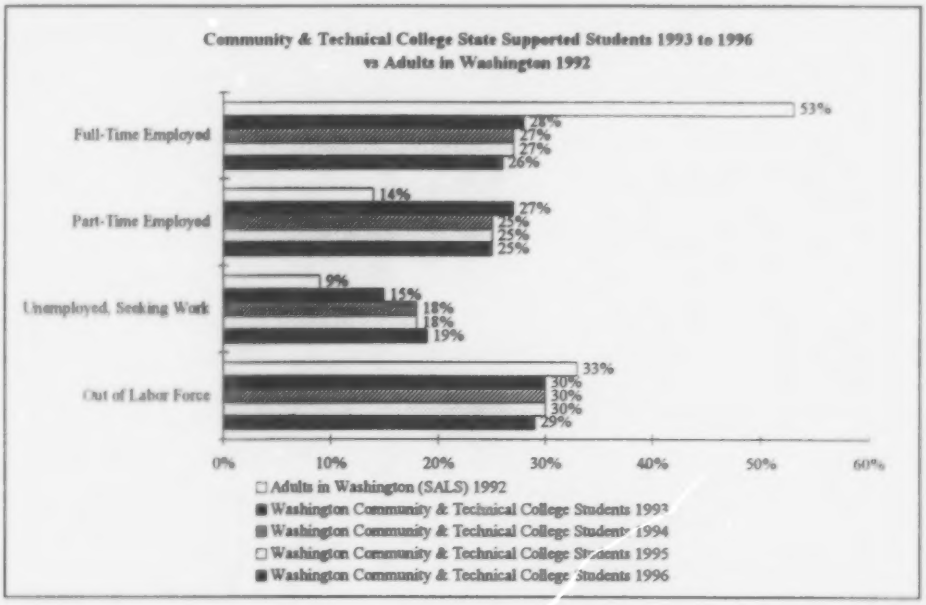


For data on educational background and family status by college, see pages 72 - 74.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

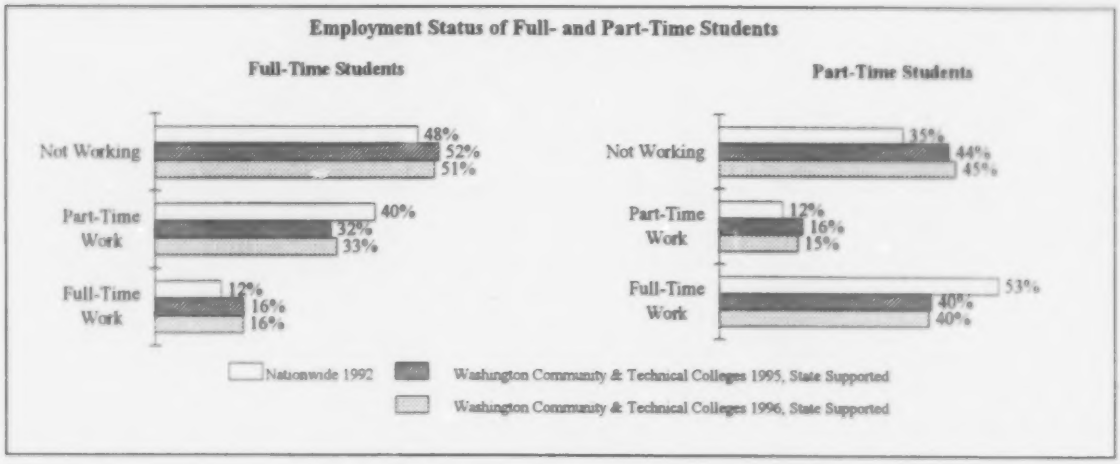
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Employment Status: The slight majority (51 percent) of all students worked full-time or part-time while taking classes. This figure is below the national average of 63 percent of all college (two-year and four-year) students working. Colleges have a high level of participation from unemployed workers. In fall 1996, about 6 percent of adults in Washington were unemployed compared to 19 percent unemployed among those enrolled students. Some of the unemployed were served in specially funded programs which accounted for the growth in this area. In addition, many unemployed persons enroll on their own, using federal and state financial aid programs to fund their education. Adults out of the labor force include homemakers and retired people.



Part-time workers and the unemployed participate in the community and technical colleges at higher rates than full-time workers or those out of the labor force.

Part-time students are much more likely to be employed full-time than are full-time students. The pattern for Washington state is similar to two-tear colleges nationwide.



For data on employment status by college, see pages 75 - 76.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE
STATUS OF STUDENTS SERVED
FALL 1995

About seven percent of the adults in Washington receive public assistance in the form of AFDC payments according to the Washington Adult Literacy Survey recently conducted by the Educational Testing Service. Welfare participants are more likely than others to participate in college. Likewise, about 8 percent of the community and technical college students or 14,323 students also receive welfare payments. About two-thirds the enrolled welfare recipients attended college full-time.

About half the welfare recipients enroll for job preparation, 21 percent to develop their basic skills, and 17 percent for transfer. Most welfare students plan to complete a degree or certificate (61 percent), while 21 percent are uncertain of their career goals.

In addition to public assistance, just less than half these students also receive state or federal financial aid. Some 21 percent were also working while in college.

The typical welfare student was 29 years of age, 77 percent were female, and 31 percent were students of color. A quarter of these students had not completed high school, much higher than for the college as a whole. More than a quarter (28 percent) were speakers of English as a second language.

Note data for this section are for Fall 1995.

SELECTED PROGRAM

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS:

RUNNING START
CONTRACT INTERNATIONAL
DISLOCATED WORKERS

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1992 THROUGH 1996

The 1990 Legislature created the Running Start program as a part of the "Learning by Choice" law, which was designed to expand educational options for public high school students. The Running Start portion of the law allows qualified eleventh and twelfth grade students to take college level courses at the 32 community and technical colleges. Running Start students earn both high school and college credits for completing courses at the college level. The 1994 legislature expanded the program to include Eastern, Central and Washington State universities. The intention of the legislature was to provide Running Start program access in the local communities served by these universities and where no two-year colleges were available to directly serve students.

The program began statewide in fall 1992 when 2,252 students enrolled at the community and technical colleges. For fall 1996, 7,880 students were enrolled.

Eleventh and twelfth grade students, as defined by the high school and who are qualified for admission, may attend community and technical colleges and three universities free of tuition. However, they must provide their own transportation, books and consumable materials.

Since the 1994-95 academic year, colleges were reimbursed at statewide uniform rates by the K-12 districts whose students participate in Running Start. Colleges received about $75 per credit for academic programs and $96 per credit for vocational programs. K-12 districts retain seven percent of the funds for counseling and other overhead.

While the Running Start program continued to grow, students for fall 1996, as a group, are very similar to previous years in demographic characteristics.

RUNNING START ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Headcount	2,252	3,682	5,334	6,454	7,880
FTE	1,433	2,641	3,775	4,722	5,852
% Female	62%	59%	61%	59%	59%
% Students of Color	9%	11%	11%	12%	14%
% Full-Time	57%	66%	66%	69%	71%
% Disabled	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%
% Worked Part-Time	43%	36%	40%	40%	42%
% Worked Full-Time	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
% in Vocational Courses	16%	23%	21%	20%	21%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse where Fee Pay Status = 54 or B6 (Student-Class Table).

For data by college, see page 57.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1994 THROUGH 1996

Most international students enroll under a program called Contract International enrollments. This program has been in place for a number of years, but the FTEs are being reported for the first time in fall 1994. Enrollment opportunities for state residents are not diminished as a result of the contract international program. Organizations contract with colleges to provide instruction for international students. These organizations pay the full cost of instruction.

A small number of international students enroll as regular non-resident state supported students. The contract international students are predominately male and enroll full-time.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1994	1995	1996
International Contract			
Headcount	3,166	3,002	3,147
FTE	3,073	2,935	3,004
% Female	48%	51%	51%
% Full-Time	92%	91%	92%
% in Vocational Courses	41%	42%	42%
State Supported			
International Students	363	432	450
Total International Students	3,529	3,434	3,780

Source: SBCTC MIS SR1101, Contract International Students, SBCTC Data Warehouse where Fee Paying Status = 35.

For data by college, see page 57.

DISLOCATED WORKER ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1996

In 1993, confronting dramatic changes in the structure of Washington's economy, the layoffs of thousands of workers in major industries, and the long-term need for better training programs for Washington citizens, the Legislature and governor enacted a law to significantly expand the state's job retraining efforts on behalf of the thousands of jobless workers who are forced to change careers in order to re-enter the workforce.

The Workforce Employment and Training Act (HB 1988) funded the new training effort by placing a small portion of the existing unemployment taxes paid by businesses in a workforce training trust fund. The trust fund supports enrollments at community and technical colleges.

Funding to support the enrollment of dislocated workers was provided by ESHB 1988 beginning in fall of 1993. Colleges were funded for 7,000 FTEs in 1996-97. Colleges and their Job Service Center and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) partners provided new services geared to dislocated workers which attracted far more than the funded FTE. In 1996, 7,028 students were served under this program. Forty-three students enrolled at two colleges, thus the sum by college is reported here as 7,061 headcounts. Separate reports on the first three years of this new program were published in December 1994, December 1995 and December 1996.

The 1991 Omnibus Timber legislation (ESSB 5555) extended unemployment insurance (UI) benefits to natural resource workers enrolled in post-secondary training programs. It also funded 500 FTE at the colleges. Colleges have used their regular FTE allocation to serve five times as many dislocated timber and fishery workers. Natural Resource enrollments reached a peak in fall 1994, but remain at a high level due to new lay-offs in this industry sector.

DISLOCATED WORKER ENROLLMENTS
FALL QUARTERS

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
HB 1988 (started in 1993)					
Headcount		2,485	6,544	6,903	7,061
FTE		2,187	6,273	6,827	6,833
% Female		38%	42%	45%	48%
% Students of Color		18%	18%	18%	20%
% Disabled		4%	4%	5%	7%
% Full-Time		74%	84%	80%	83%
Natural Resource Workers (State)					
Headcount	941	1,261	3,181	3,090	2,826
FTE	866	1,221	3,211	3,124	2,841
% Female	23%	30%	32%	36%	38%
% Students of Color	17%	8%	11%	10%	10%
% Disabled	6%	5%	4%	6%	8%
% Full-Time	81%	87%	92%	90%	90%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse and matches with the Employment Security TRB files.

For data by college, see pages 55 and 57.

STATE SUPPORTED

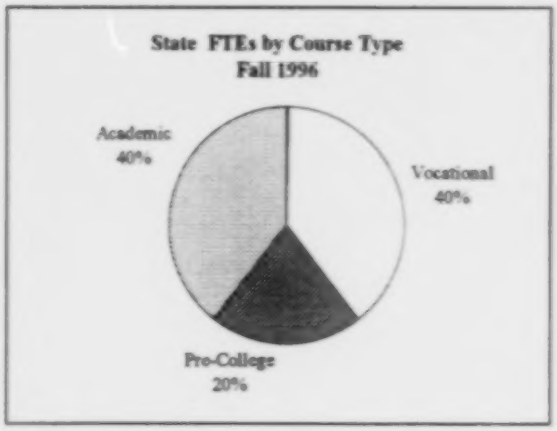
COURSE ENROLLMENT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STATE FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

In fall 1996 the community and technical colleges devoted 40 percent of their course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses, 37 percent to academic courses, 4 percent to basic skills, and 19 percent to developmental courses.

Most of the growth in 1996 over 1995 was in the pre-college area. About half that growth was due to a coding change in that some colleges moved intermediate algebra from the academic category to the pre-college category. Vocational courses increased consistent with expanded gain to dislocated workers. More than half the decline in academic course FTEs resulted from the coding change related to intermediate algebra.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

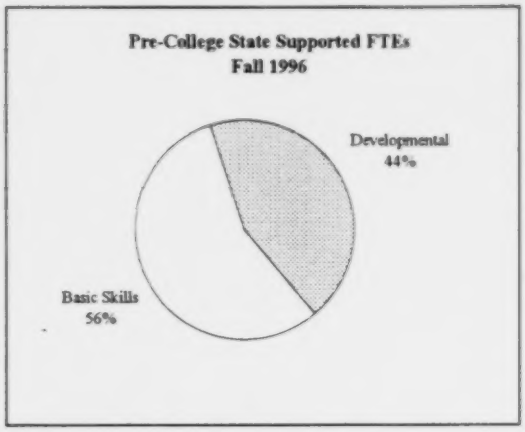
	1993	1994	1995	1996
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	47,745	47,405	46,197	44,848
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%	-2.9%
Vocational	42,388	42,678	44,060	44,949
% Change		0.7%	3.2%	2.0%
Pre-College Basic Skills/Developmental	18,240	18,898	21,046	22,849
% Change		3.6%	11.4%	8.6%
All State Supported Courses	108,373	108,981	111,303	112,646

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent "Recat" code.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see pages 77.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

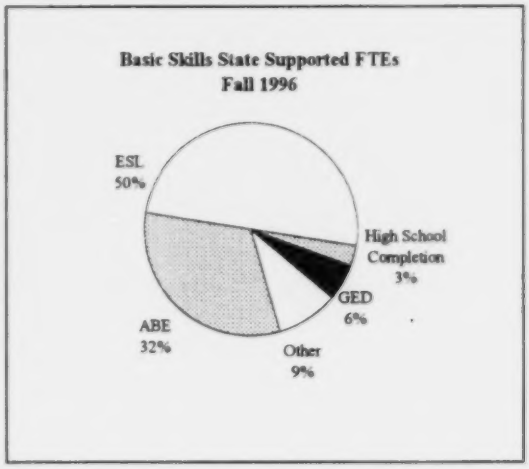
Pre-College: Pre-college instruction is offered in the two different areas(basic skills and developmental education) shown in the pie chart.



Basic Skills: Classes are designed for those with skills below the 9th grade level. In fall 1996, 23,546 students enrolled in basic skills classes. Most (93 percent) took only basic skills classes. Adult Basic Education (ABE), which serves the needs of adults with low literacy skills grew by 11 percent in the colleges in the past four years.

ESL classes provide training for those with limited English and has grown the most (33 percent) in the colleges in the past four years. Hispanic and Asian immigrants comprise 54 percent of these enrollments.

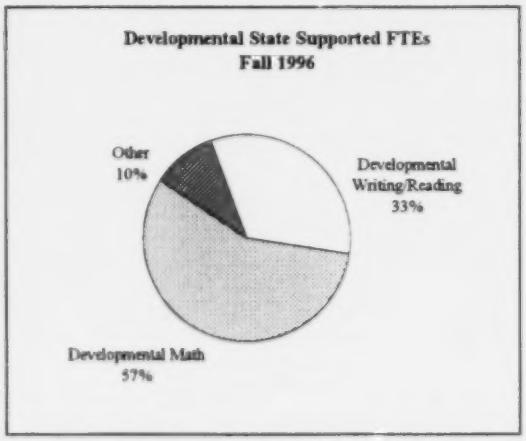
GED classes prepare students to take the General Education Development (GED) certificate exam. High school completion courses allow adults to complete courses needed to be awarded a high school diploma.



About 38 percent of community and technical college basic skills students were enrolled for the purpose of preparing for transfer or workforce training.

Developmental: Courses provide reading, writing, math and study skills for those who need to brush up to successfully complete college-level courses. Developmental studies have grown 21 percent in the past four years. Part of this growth reflects two coding changes:

- Developmental ESL courses were separated from basic skills ESL for the first time in fall 1996.
- Some 825 FTEs of intermediate algebra were counted as developmental, rather than as college level, for the first time in fall 1996.



Developmental math courses have been one of the fastest growing areas at the colleges, growing 25 percent in the past four years. All but 1.5 percent growth from 1995 to 1996 was due to the coding change. Developmental English classes have grown at a somewhat slower pace at 7 percent in four years.

In the colleges, a total of 25,425 students enrolled in developmental courses in fall 1996. That means 15 percent of all students were enrolled in at least one course in developmental studies. Among students new to the college, one in five (20 percent) enrolled in a developmental course during their first quarter. Students planning to complete a degree were most likely to take developmental courses, with 32 percent taking a developmental course in their first quarter.

Most students (79 percent) take developmental courses in conjunction with college-level instruction in other areas with just 45 percent of their load in developmental studies courses.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

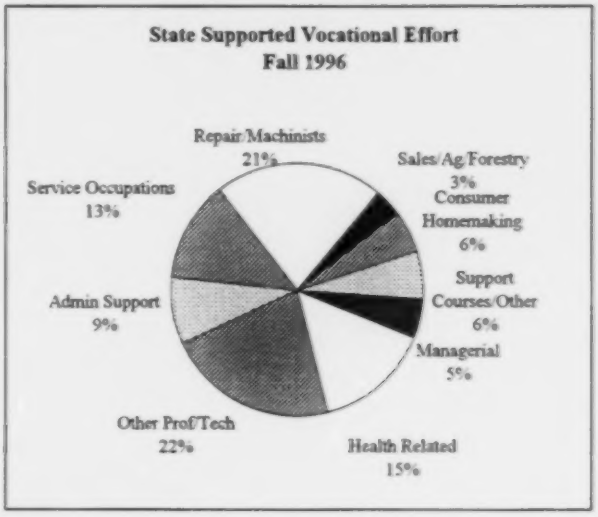
	1993	1994	1995	1996
Basic Skills				
ABE	3,945	3,965	4,046	4,361
% Change		0.5%	2.0%	7.8%
Level 1				978
Level 2				1,741
Level 3				1,642
ESL	4,406	4,800	6,257	5,882
% Change		8.9%	30.4%	-6.0%
Level 1				2,931
Level 2				1,717
Level 3				1,235
GED	422	432	729	949
% Change		2.4%	68.8%	30.2%
High School Completion	456	352	370	507
% Change		-22.8%	5.1%	37.0%
Other	638	882	1,149	1,064
% Change		38.2%	30.3%	-7.4%
Sheltered Workshops				880
Workplace Basics				184
Total Basic Skills	9,867	10,431	12,551	12,763
% Change		5.7%	20.3%	1.7%
Developmental				
Developmental Writing/Reading	3,126	3,193	3,215	3,344
% Change		2.2%	0.7%	4.0%
Reading				808
Writing				2,062
Reading/Writing				474
Developmental Math	4,594	4,787	4,822	5,721
% Change		4.2%	0.7%	18.7%
Other Developmental	644	488	499	1,021
% Change		-24.3%	2.4%	104.6%
Workplace Basics				51
Developmental ESL				590
Other Developmental				380
Total Developmental	8,364	8,469	8,536	10,086
% Change		1.3%	0.8%	18.2%
Total Pre-College	18,231	18,900	21,087	22,849
% Change		3.7%	11.6%	8.4%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. For 1996 developmental = CIP 33, basic skills = CIP 32. For prior years, based on subject cluster 15 by CIP code and CIP 32 series..

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

VOCATIONAL: Vocational courses include those offered to train people for jobs, upgrade current job skills, and meet specialized training requirements of employers. Vocational courses also include consumer homemaking classes such as the parent education program, courses that help students explore their career direction and technical math and English courses. About five percent of the faculty teaching vocational education were funded under the Federal Vocational Education Act.

Training courses were offered in all major occupational categories with the largest FTE enrollment in "repair/ machinist" and "other professional/ technical".



VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

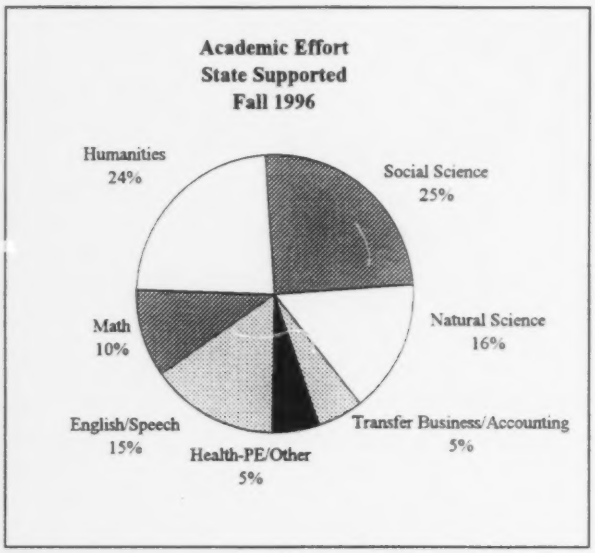
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 % Growth
Managerial	1,628	1,865	2,084	2,154	32%
Health Related	6,357	6,145	6,546	6,749	6%
Other Professional/Technical	8,489	8,796	9,195	9,412	11%
Sales	1,693	1,629	1,495	1,406	-17%
Agriculture/Forestry	1,052	1,148	1,163	1,252	19%
Administrative Support	3,782	3,855	3,945	3,756	-1%
Service Occupations	5,106	4,644	5,185	5,770	13%
Repair/Machinists	9,159	9,282	9,258	9,296	1%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent Education	2,637	2,681	2,512	2,439	-8%
Support Courses, Other	2,475	2,632	2,677	2,714	10%
Total	42,379	42,678	44,060	44,949	6%
% Change		0.7%	3.2%	2.0%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP group 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

TYPES OF STATE SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

ACADEMIC: TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL SUPPORT: These courses include the English, math, social sciences, humanities and natural science courses taken as part of the vocational and transfer degrees, as well as a limited offering of transferable business courses, courses to assist retired people or those preparing for retirement, and physical education courses.

FTE enrollment has declined slightly in all state supported academic areas. More than 60 percent of the drop from fall 1995 was due to a coding change. Some 825 FTEs formerly reported as academic were reported as developmental in fall 1996. This change resulted as some colleges coded intermediate algebra classes as developmental rather than college-level math.



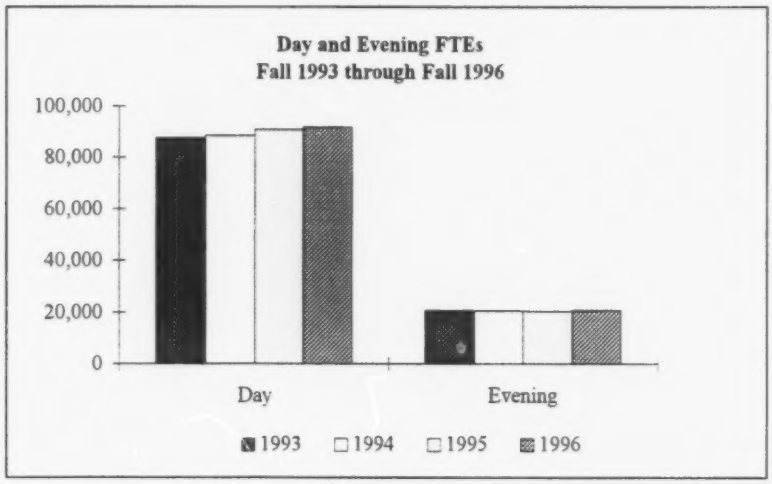
ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA
STATE SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 % Growth
English/Speech	7,002	7,258	6,929	6,770	-3%
Math	5,620	5,623	5,438	4,635	-18%
Humanities	10,862	10,587	10,649	10,613	-2%
Social Science	11,897	11,619	11,200	11,093	-7%
Natural Science	7,496	7,536	7,309	7,002	-7%
Transfer Business/Accounting	2,549	2,417	2,386	2,387	-6%
Health-PE/Other	2,319	2,365	2,287	2,349	1%
Total	47,745	47,405	46,197	44,849	-6%
% Change		-0.7%	-2.5%	-2.9%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, CIP group 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DAY AND EVENING COURSE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1993 THROUGH 1996

Enrollments in day and evening courses have grown over the past five years, but growth was largest in daytime courses. Some 82 percent of FTEs were generated in daytime classes in fall 1996. The legislative authority to increase enrollment levels allowed community and technical colleges to increase their service in the evenings and a substantial 2.3 percent growth was seen in 1996 compared to the year before.



STATE SUPPORTED STUDENTS

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Day FTEs	87,671	88,433	90,891	91,773
% of Total	80.9%	81.1%	81.7%	81.5%
Day-On-Campus FTEs	75,365	75,823	77,431	76,704
% of Total	69.5%	69.6%	69.6%	68.1%
Evening FTEs	20,702	20,549	20,412	20,873
% of Total	19.1%	18.9%	18.3%	18.5%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2101, Version 2, 3, 4.

For data on day and evening enrollment by college, see page 79.

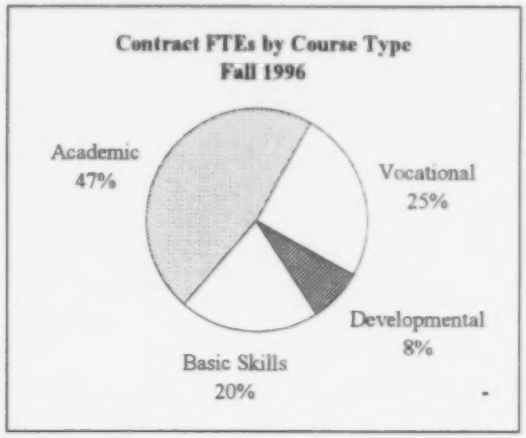
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

COURSE ENROLLMENT

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CONTRACT FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

The community and technical colleges devoted 25 percent of their contract course effort (as measured by FTEs) to vocational courses, 47 percent to academic courses, 20 percent to basic skills, and 8 percent to developmental courses. The heavy emphasis on academic courses is largely due to the Running Start and Contract International program.



FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL AND BASIC SKILLS/DEVELOPMENTAL CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Academic, Transfer & Vocational Support	4,427	7,406	8,122	9,024
% Change		67.3%	9.7%	11.1%
Vocational	3,327	4,180	4,518	4,777
% Change		25.6%	8.1%	5.7%
Basic Skills	2,660	3,396	3,587	3,716
% Change		27.7%	5.6%	3.6%
Developmental	512	593	708	1,483
% Change		15.8%	19.5%	109.4%
Total Contract Supported Courses	10,926	15,575	16,935	19,000

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

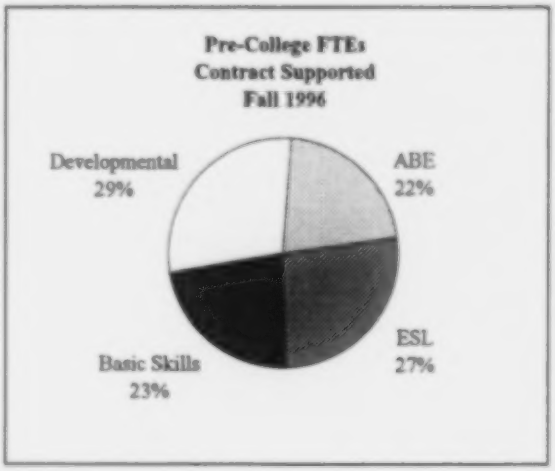
For data by college, see page 78.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

PRE-COLLEGE: About 19 percent of all pre-college work is contract funded.

Basic Skills: Colleges can opt to report their federally reported basic skill classes as contract supported. They also contract with business and social service agencies to provide ESL or ABE instruction. Much of the contract effort is provided at state or local correction facilities.

Developmental Classes: Business and social service agencies contract with the colleges for these developmental classes. Recent coding changes have resulted in some classes, especially higher level ESL classes, to be reported as developmental courses (other developmental) rather than as ESL.



PRE-COLLEGE FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

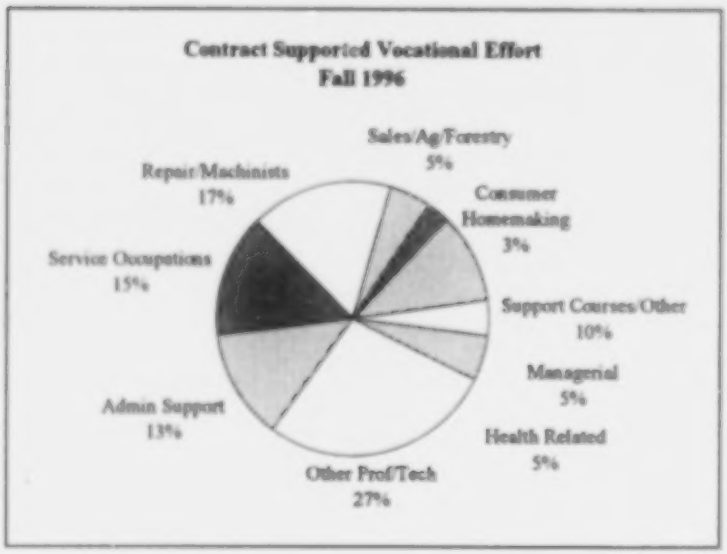
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 Change Rate
Basic Skills					
ABE	548	758	898	1,123	105%
GED	304	269	206	509	67%
ESL	1,264	1,811	1,856	1,416	12%
High School Completion	257	334	333	296	15%
Other	286	223	295	372	30%
Basic Skills Total	2,660	3,396	3,587	3,716	40%
Developmental					
Developmental English/Reading	186	306	357	316	70%
Developmental Math	163	190	258	348	113%
Other Developmental	165	97	94	818	396%
Developmental Total	512	593	708	1,483	190%
Total Pre-College	3,174	3,989	4,296	5,199	64%
% of Total Pre-College	15%	17%	17%	19%	27%

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP 32 and 33 for Institutional Intent Recat, B and D.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

VOCATIONAL: About 10 percent of all the vocational effort was contract funded. Contracts include customized training for various firms and training for the military and at correctional institutions.

Two out of five contract international students and one out of five Running Start students enroll in vocational courses. These enrollments are regarded as contract effort.



VOCATIONAL FTES BY MAJOR AREA
CONTRACT SUPPORTED

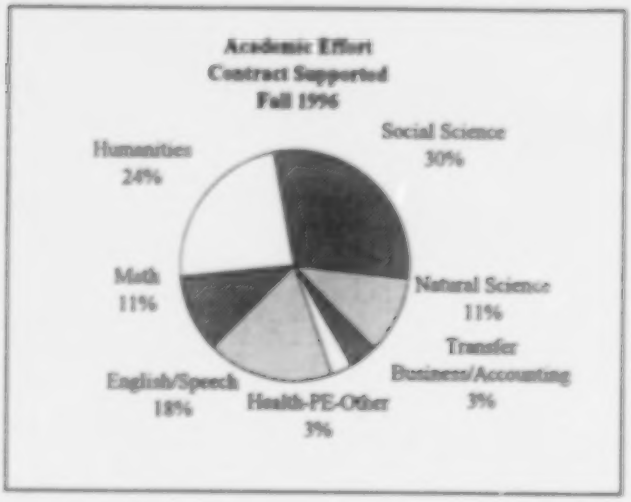
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 Change Rate
Managerial	182	277	234	230	26%
Health Related	335	356	267	253	-24%
Other Professional/Technical	751	935	1,182	1,324	76%
Sales	155	229	181	183	18%
Agriculture/Forestry	32	59	100	62	94%
Administrative Support	351	539	552	614	75%
Service Occupations	612	680	740	712	16%
Repair/Machinists	509	634	652	801	57%
Consumer Homemaking, Parent Education	153	178	171	143	-7%
Support Courses, Other	238	293	437	490	106%
Total Vocational FTEs	3,318	4,180	4,517	4,777	44%
% Change		26.0%	8.1%	5.8%	
% of All Vocational Courses	7%	9%	9%	10%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP groups 01-12.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TYPES OF CONTRACT SUPPORTED COURSES OFFERED FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

ACADEMIC TRANSFER AND VOCATIONAL COURSES: Each year an increasing percentage of all academic FTEs are contract enrollments. This growth is due mainly to the Running Start and Contract International programs. Industry, the military, and correctional institutions also contract for academic classes.



ACADEMIC FTES BY MAJOR COURSE AREA CONTRACT SUPPORTED

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1993 to 1996 Change Rate
English/Speech	977	1,441	1,398	1,593	63%
Math	624	969	1,068	1,006	61%
Humanities	788	1,547	1,866	2,128	170%
Social Science	1,301	2,080	2,333	2,686	106%
Natural Science	509	840	933	1,017	100%
Transfer Business/Accounting	109	261	284	314	188%
Health-PE-Other	118	267	239	280	137%
Total Academic FTE	4,427	7,406	8,122	9,024	104%
% Change		67.3%	9.7%	11.1%	
% of All Academic Courses	8%	14%	16%	17%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on CIP groups 21-27.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. Contract international students included as of 1994.

STAFF

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

INTRODUCTION TO PERSONNEL
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Community and technical colleges employ more than 16,241 faculty and support staff. This section provides details on the characteristics and level of staffing in the colleges.

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED HEADCOUNT

	1995	1996	% Change	All Funds 1996
Full-Time Faculty	3,153	3,146	-0.2%	3,328
Part-Time Faculty	5,166	5,429	5.1%	7,249
Classified	3,433	3,526	2.7%	4,244
Exempt Professional	530	603	13.8%	817
Administrative	551	570	3.4%	603
Total Staff	12,833	13,274	3.4%	16,241

Community and technical colleges hire a diverse staff, reflecting the diverse population served. While faculty and staff ranks do not mirror the race and ethnic background of students, hiring decisions have resulted in increased diversity. Colleges have also increased the percentage of women represented in administrative, faculty and other professional positions on campus.

STATE SUPPORTED EMPLOYEE DEMOGRAPHICS

	1993	1994	1995	1996
Percent of Staff of Color				
Classified/Support	16.5%	17.1%	17.7%	18.7%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%	15.5%
Full-Time Faculty	10.0%	10.5%	10.7%	11.1%
Part-Time Faculty	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	8.3%
Employed Workers of Color in Washington State	13%	14%	15%	NA
Percent Female Staff				
Classified/Support	68.0%	67.7%	68.1%	67.5%
Administrative/Exempt Professional	48.8%	51.0%	53.9%	55.1%
Full-Time Faculty	44.5%	44.4%	45.4%	45.7%
Part-Time Faculty	53.5%	53.5%	55.0%	54.9%
Employed Female Workers in Washington State	45%	45%	45%	NA

Source: SBCTC PMIS database, Data Express PMIS 94-6EX and PMIS 94-6SC, faculty data from SR1160. Washington Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch, Table 3, Affirmative Action Information.
Note: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.

Colleges employ staff using state funds, moneys from grants, contracts and fees. This report describes primarily state funded employees. Included in this report are three categories of employees:

- **Classified/technical college support staff:** Civil service employees who work under a set of conditions established by the Higher Education Personnel Board and support staff at technical colleges working under conditions established by college-based negotiations.
- **Administrative/Exempt Professional:** All non-teaching staff exempt from the jurisdiction of the Higher Education Personnel Board civil service system or exempt from college support staff negotiations. This includes the top level administrators, program managers and the secretary to the president or chancellor.
- **Faculty:** Faculty whose main assignment is classroom instruction plus counselors and librarians.

TEACHING FACULTY
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Teaching the students in community and technical college state courses required 5,266 full-time equivalent (FTE-F) faculty. One full-time equivalent is a faculty member teaching full-time for the quarter or the combined work of several part-time faculty. A full-time load is defined by each campus and may vary by discipline. Community and technical college faculty FTE-F in state courses grew by 4.5 percent over last year, compared with the 1.2 percent growth in FTE students.

State budget cuts resulted in increased use of part-time faculty. Colleges can stretch limited funding to serve more students by hiring part-time rather than full-time faculty. In fall 1996, 52 percent of state supported college instruction was provided by full-time faculty compared to 56 percent four years ago. Contract instruction was 77 percent part-time.

FALL TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F)

	1993	1994	1995	1996
State Supported				
Full-Time				
Teaching Faculty	2,645	2,733	2,713	2,715
% Full-Time	56%	55%	54%	52%
Part-Time & Moonlight Teaching Faculty	2,082	2,182	2,225	2,452
Part-Time	1,814	1,962	2,000	2,204
Moonlight	192	219	225	248
Volunteer Faculty	76	85	99	100
Total Teaching Faculty	4,727	5,000	5,037	5,266
% Change		5.8%	0.7%	4.5%
Counselors/Librarians/ Release Time	254	258	257	265
Contract Supported				
Full-Time				
Teaching Faculty	116	136	126	103
% Full-Time	28%	30%	28%	23%
Part-Time & Moonlight Teaching Faculty	270	285	289	320
Part-Time	261	277	275	303
Moonlight	9	9	14	17
Volunteer Faculty	30	31	29	31
Total Teaching Faculty	417	453	443	454
% Change		8.7%	-2.0%	2.5%
Counselors/Librarians/ Release Time	63	72	79	66

Source: SBCTC Course MIS SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J). Non-Teaching Faculty: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedures PMIS94-5XR (release time), PMIS94-5EX, PMIS94-5RP (counselors and librarians).
Note: Part-time includes "contracted out" faculty. Totals may not add due to rounding.

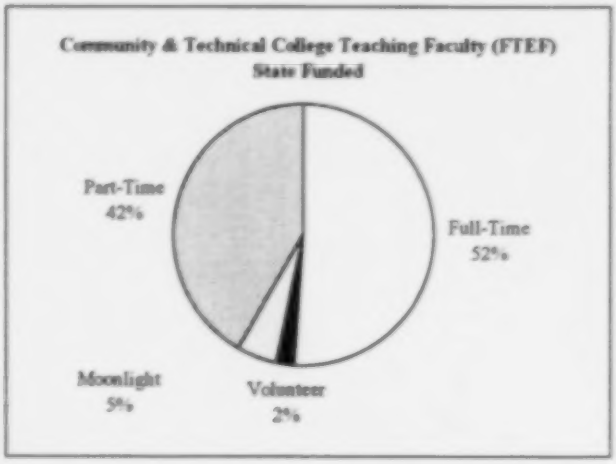
For faculty FTE data by college, see page 82.

TEACHING FACULTY BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

In addition to the faculty in the classroom, about 265 FTE faculty are counselors, librarians, or on release time from teaching responsibilities for assessment, curriculum development or student services functions.

Part-time faculty FTE-F has grown more rapidly than full-time faculty over the past three years resulting in a decline in the full-time ratio for state supported courses.

Fifty-two percent of state-supported instruction in community and technical colleges was done by full-time faculty under their full-time contract, 5 percent by those same faculty on moonlight contracts, and 42 percent by faculty teaching on part-time contracts.



The largest growth in faculty was in basic skills and developmental courses where full-time faculty grew 15 percent and part-time faculty 41 percent since fall 1993. In all areas part-time faculty growth outstripped the growth of full-time faculty. The part-time and full-time mix of faculty varied significantly depending on course area. The majority of instruction in basic skills and developmental courses was done by part-time faculty. In basic skills/developmental courses 33 percent of the instruction was provided by full-time faculty.

STATE SUPPORTED FTE-F BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY COURSE AREA

	1993		1994		1995		1996	
	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total	FTEF	% of Total
Academic, Transfer and Vocational Support								
Full-Time	1,098	59%	1,145	57%	1,124	56%	1,122	54%
Part-Time	673	36%	731	37%	768	38%	816	40%
Moonlight	99	5%	119	6%	120	6%	123	6%
Vocational								
Full-Time	1,320	61%	1,350	60%	1,339	60%	1,329	58%
Part-Time	781	36%	818	36%	800	36%	881	38%
Moonlight	77	4%	82	4%	87	4%	98	4%
Basic Skills/Developmental								
Full-Time	227	38%	238	35%	250	36%	261	33%
Part-Time	361	60%	414	62%	432	62%	511	64%
Moonlight	16	3%	18	3%	18	3%	27	3%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS SR2102, Version 1 (College Job Number SR2302J).
Note: Totals may not add to 100 percent due to rounding. Excludes 100 FTE volunteer faculty. Part-time includes "contracted out."

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Teaching faculty have become increasingly diverse in terms of race and ethnic background over the past few years as colleges have implemented programs to recruit more faculty of color. The number of faculty of color has grown 14 percent in four years. Despite these increases, the growth rate for faculty of color has been much slower than the growth rate for students of color. There is greater diversity in the full-time faculty ranks than among those teaching on a part-time basis.

Faculty in Washington colleges are much less racially diverse than faculty in two-year colleges nationwide. In 1992-93, 18% of the faculty in two year colleges nationwide were faculty of color.

The percent of the full-time faculty who are female has been growing. In fall 1996, 52 percent of all faculty (headcount) were female. Part-time faculty were 55 percent female compared to 46 percent female among the full-time faculty. The number of full-time women faculty has grown by 6 percent in four years.

TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED COURSES

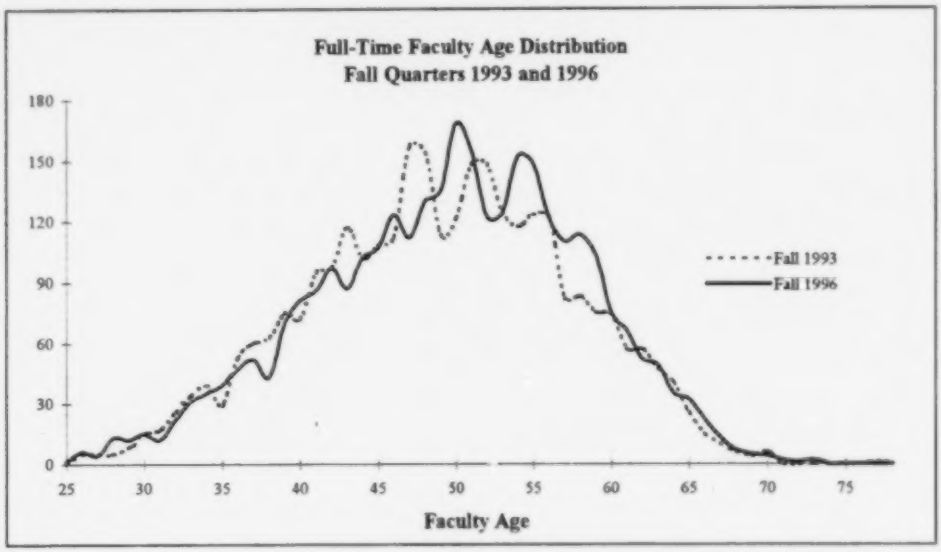
	1993	1994	1995	1996
Full-Time				
Asian/Pacific Islander	106	125	122	127
African American	89	83	88	89
Native American	44	51	59	60
Hispanic	87	94	92	97
Of Color	326	353	361	373
% of Color	10.0%	10.5%	10.7%	11.1%
White	2,936	3,024	3,023	2,979
Total Reporting	3,262	3,377	3,384	3,352
Not Reporting Race	0	0	0	0
Part-Time				
Asian/Pacific Islander	145	150	153	172
African American	83	93	100	126
Native American	59	53	49	63
Hispanic	124	133	133	136
Of Color	411	429	435	497
% of Color	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	8.3%
White	5,112	5,411	5,417	5,523
Total Reporting	5,523	5,840	5,852	6,020
Not Reporting Race	52	51	56	54
Full-Time				
Number Female	1,452	1,500	1,537	1,536
% Female	44.5%	44.4%	45.4%	45.8%
Part-Time				
Number Female	2,991	3,153	3,252	3,334
% Female	53.7%	53.5%	55.0%	54.9%
TOTAL				
Number Female	4,443	4,653	4,789	4,870
% Female	50.3%	50.2%	51.5%	51.7%

Source: SBCTC SMIS SR1160, Version 2F.

For faculty demographics by college, see pages 83 - 84.

TEACHING FACULTY DEMOGRAPHICS
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Age: As older faculty retire, they are replaced by new, younger faculty. As a result, the age profile of the faculty has shifted over the last four years. The full-time faculty in fall 1996 had a median age of 50 compared to a median age of 51 in fall 1993.



FACULTY AGE DISTRIBUTION
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL QUARTERS

Age	1993	1994	1995	1996
Under 30	10	28	33	36
30-39	287	344	398	366
40-49	1,008	1,090	1,133	1,060
50-59	1,278	1,290	1,269	1,316
60-69	492	426	362	356
70-79	17	15	9	9
Median Age	51.0	50.0	50.0	50.0

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-96IEX.

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1993 THROUGH FALL 1996

Classified staff provide the record keeping, communication, maintenance, custodial and other general support functions for the colleges. Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in some FTE staff switches to administrative/exempt employees.

Most classified staff are hired on a full-time basis with 96 percent full-time in fall 1996. Colleges also hire hourly employees on a part-time basis to meet peak workload demands, such as registration time. Hourly employees and student workers are not included in these classified employee FTEs.

CLASSIFIED FTE STAFF

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1993 FTES	1994 FTES	1995 FTES	1996 FTES
Full-Time	3,113	3,024	3,118	3,174
Part-Time	198	193	127	134
Total	3,311	3,217	3,245	3,308
% Change		-2.8%	0.9%	1.9%

PROGRAM AREA	1993	1994	1995	1996
01 Instruction	567	581	576	591
04 Primary Support (academic computing, academic administration)	219	212	226	246
05 Libraries	199	195	199	199
06 Student Services	686	686	691	697
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	708	656	664	676
09 Plant Operations	749	747	741	749
Other Including CTC and SBCTC*	182	141	148	150
Total FTEs Classified Staff	3,311	3,217	3,245	3,308
% Change		-2.9%	0.9%	1.9%

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database, Data Express Procedure PMIS-12CES and PMIS-12SUM.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

* CTC: Communications Technology Center; SBCTC: State Board for Community and Technical Colleges

For data by college, see page 85.

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

Recent statutory changes regarding eligibility to be exempted from the classified staff system have resulted in switching of some staff from the classified counts to the exempt counts.

The number of administrative/exempt professional FTEs varies from college to college as a result of differences in size and organizational structure. Some colleges place functions such as grants and contracts, physical plant, media services, institutional research and planning under the direction of exempt professional staff. At other colleges these functions are performed by classified staff.

In addition, the assignment of faculty chairs differs among the colleges. For example, business education is directed by administrative staff members at some colleges, but that function is divided among several program chairs (faculty) at other colleges.

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL FTES

	Administrative			Exempt Professional			Total FTEs		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
Full-Time	548	527	553	410	451	507	958	978	1,061
Part-Time	6	5	2	26	18	26	32	23	28
Total	554	532	555	436	469	533	990	1,001	1,089
% Change		-4.0%	4.4%		7.6%	13.7%		1.1%	8.8%

	Administrative			Exempt Professional			Total FTEs		
PROGRAM AREA	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**
01 Instruction	78	71	88	78	74	84	156	145	172
04 Primary Support (Academic Admin/Computing)	94	92	89	25	28	32	119	120	121
05 Libraries	19	23	24	11	9	11	30	32	36
06 Student Services	132	118	126	79	92	95	211	210	221
08 Institutional Support (administrative functions)	198	196	195	168	179	209	366	375	404
09 Plant Operations	23	20	20	18	19	19	41	40	40
Other Including CTC and SBCTC	10	11	12	57	68	83	67	79	95
Total Administrative/ Exempt Professional FTEs	554	532	555	436	469	533	834	1,001	1,089

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database. Data Express Procedures: PMIS-12EES and PMIS-12EXE.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

For data by college, see page 86.

BY COLLEGE

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FTES BY FUNDING SOURCE BY COLLEGE
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1996

	State Including Natural Resource Waivers, HB 1988 and Excess	Contract	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,463	524	1,987	13	2,000
2 Grays Harbor	1,879	124	2,003	32	2,035
3 Olympic	3,786	162	3,948	26	3,974
4 Skagit Valley	3,330	666	3,996	36	4,032
5 Everett	3,689	283	3,972	54	4,026
6 District					
Seattle Central	4,801	1,089	5,890	40	5,930
Seattle North	3,593	378	3,971	33	4,004
Seattle South	3,299	449	3,747	11	3,759
Seattle Voc Institute	305	59	364		364
7 Shoreline	4,689	577	5,266	63	5,329
8 Bellevue	6,032	1,105	7,138	796	7,934
9 Highline	5,088	341	5,428	75	5,503
10 Green River	4,520	792	5,311	143	5,454
11 Pierce	4,678	2,839	7,517	251	7,768
12 Centralia	1,862	513	2,375	39	2,414
13 Lower Columbia	2,193	160	2,354	27	2,380
14 Clark	5,247	368	5,615	423	6,038
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,066	291	2,357	38	2,395
16 Yakima Valley	3,420	482	3,902		3,902
17 District					
Spokane	5,283	295	5,578	58	5,636
Spokane Falls	6,640	1,098	7,738	294	8,032
18 Big Bend	1,279	322	1,601	25	1,626
19 Columbia Basin	3,589	496	4,086	2	4,088
20 Walla Walla	2,462	914	3,376	68	3,443
21 Whatcom	2,109	412	2,521	75	2,596
22 Tacoma	3,777	822	4,599	149	4,748
23 Edmonds	4,247	1,326	5,573	529	6,102
24 So Puget Sound	2,875	359	3,234	43	3,276
25 Bellingham	1,308	82	1,390		1,390
26 Lake Washington	2,467	358	2,825	121	2,946
27 Renton	3,501	711	4,212	23	4,235
28 Bates	3,938	442	4,380	37	4,417
29 Clover Park	3,233	160	3,393	27	3,420
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	112,646	19,000	131,646	3,548	135,194

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1; SR3101, Version 91.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State includes Natural Resource Waivers and Workforce Training Trust Fund FTEs (HB 1988). Contract includes Running Start and contract international FTEs.

CHANGE IN STATE FTES
COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES
FALL 1995 TO FALL 1996

	State Allocated				Excess Enrollment			
	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Change	% Change	Fall 1995	Fall 1996	Change	% Change
1 Peninsula	1,421	1,463	42	2.9%	20		-20	-100.0%
2 Grays Harbor	1,683	1,754	71	4.2%		125	125	--
3 Olympic	3,775	3,786	11	0.3%				
4 Skagit Valley	2,905	2,970	65	2.2%	368	360	-8	-2.2%
5 Everett	3,931	3,689	-242	-6.2%				
6 District								
Seattle Central	4,903	4,801	-102	-2.1%				
Seattle North	3,679	3,593	-86	-2.3%				
Seattle South	3,389	3,299	-90	-2.7%				
Seattle Voc Institute	271	305	34	12.5%				
7 Shoreline	4,622	4,689	66	1.4%				
8 Bellevue	5,803	6,032	229	3.9%				
9 Highline	5,026	5,088	62	1.2%				
10 Green River	4,691	4,520	-171	-3.7%	134		-134	-100.0%
11 Pierce	4,505	4,678	173	3.8%				
12 Centralia	1,766	1,862	97	5.5%				
13 Lower Columbia	2,153	2,193	40	1.9%				
14 Clark	4,850	4,947	97	2.0%	300	300	0	0.0%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,925	2,066	141	7.3%				
16 Yakima Valley	3,231	3,420	188	5.8%				
17 District								
Spokane	5,167	5,283	116	2.2%				
Spokane Falls	6,476	6,640	164	2.5%				
18 Big Bend	1,258	1,279	21	1.7%				
19 Columbia Basin	3,767	3,589	-178	-4.7%				
20 Walla Walla	2,346	2,462	116	4.9%				
21 Whatcom	1,574	1,585	11	0.7%	462	524	62	13.4%
22 Tacoma	3,803	3,777	-26	-0.7%				
23 Edmonds	3,710	3,695	-15	-0.4%	830	552	-278	-33.5%
24 So Puget Sound	2,614	2,875	260	9.9%				
25 Bellingham	1,336	1,308	-27	-2.1%				
26 Lake Washington	2,152	2,467	315	14.6%				
27 Renton	3,325	3,501	176	5.3%				
28 Bates	3,702	3,938	237	6.4%				
29 Clover Park	3,429	3,233	-196	-5.7%				
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	109,188	110,784	1,596	1.5%	2,115	1,862	-253	-12.0%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR2101, Version 1; Excess Enrollment: SR3101, Version 9I.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding. State allocated includes Natural Resource Waivers and Workforce Training Trust Fund FTEs (HB 1988). Technical colleges are not eligible to "excess" enrollments, though technical colleges do enroll in excess of their target.

SELECTED FTE ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1996

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)
1 Peninsula	32	255	374	433
2 Grays Harbor	1	69	514	507
3 Olympic		152	66	191
4 Skagit Valley	134	347	188	227
5 Everett		253	72	160
6 District				
Seattle Central	332	178	13	229
Seattle North	154	84	16	223
Seattle South	153	100	22	217
Seattle Voc Institute			1	37
7 Shoreline	365	151	20	170
8 Bellevue	403	317	16	248
9 Highline	106	221	7	160
10 Green River	229	264	23	309
11 Pierce	108	280	10	185
12 Centralia	32	133	190	184
13 Lower Columbia	9	150	101	16
14 Clark	78	242	192	305
15 Wenatchee Valley	17	146	50	168
16 Yakima Valley	43	170	61	186
17 District				
Spokane	66	146	115	201
Spokane Falls	80	322	46	154
18 Big Bend	32	113	3	42
19 Columbia Basin	14	296	3	232
20 Walla Walla		162	99	284
21 Whatcom	56	287	38	60
22 Tacoma	158	244	16	206
23 Edmonds	367	236	45	225
24 So Puget Sound	38	213	147	215
25 Bellingham		70	80	86
26 Lake Washington		4	25	139
27 Renton		49	26	317
28 Bates		100	132	233
29 Clover Park		98	131	287
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	3,004	5,852	2,841	6,833

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC Data Warehouse; Running Start SR3105; HB 1988 SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

STUDENT HEADCOUNT BY COLLEGE AND FUNDING SOURCE
FALL 1996

	State Including Excess Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988	Contract Including Running Start & Contract International	Subtotal	Student Funded	Grand Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	2,572	847	3,419	211	3,630
2 Grays Harbor	2,618	258	2,876	370	3,246
3 Olympic	5,759	241	6,000	553	6,553
4 Skagit Valley	5,203	1,178	6,381	407	6,788
5 Everett	6,203	353	6,556	999	7,555
6 District					
Seattle Central	7,287	1,659	8,946	1,055	10,001
Seattle North	6,246	399	6,645	1,682	8,327
Seattle South	4,840	544	5,384	450	5,834
Seattle Voc Institute	340	30	370		370
7 Shoreline	6,612	1,036	7,648	825	8,473
8 Bellevue	9,389	1,616	11,005	5,090	16,095
9 Highline	7,263	419	7,682	1,494	9,176
10 Green River	6,284	1,078	7,362	1,696	9,058
11 Pierce	6,316	4,642	10,958	2,217	13,175
12 Centralia	3,012	607	3,619	395	4,014
13 Lower Columbia	3,272	226	3,498	385	3,883
14 Clark	8,858	626	9,484	1,237	10,721
15 Wenatchee Valley	2,754	615	3,369	385	3,754
16 Yakima Valley	5,141	853	5,994	128	6,122
17 District					
Spokane	5,879	338	6,217	517	6,734
Spokane Falls	9,114	2,329	11,443	4,276	15,719
18 Big Bend	1,987	437	2,424	297	2,721
19 Columbia Basin	5,567	811	6,378	42	6,420
20 Walla Walla	3,351	2,010	5,361	852	6,213
21 Whatcom	3,373	648	4,021	1,075	5,096
22 Tacoma	4,950	848	5,798	2,036	7,834
23 Edmonds	6,803	2,346	9,149	1,117	10,266
24 So. Puget Sound	4,349	564	4,913	448	5,361
25 Bellingham	3,808	69	3,877	6	3,883
26 Lake Washington	3,836	328	4,164	1,031	5,195
27 Renton	5,287	722	6,009	388	6,397
28 Bates	5,488	655	6,143	434	6,577
29 Clover Park	8,882	111	8,993	226	9,219
SYSTEM TOTAL	172,643	29,443	202,086	32,324	234,410

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1101, Version 1 (College Job Number SR1301J provides identical data)

SELECTED HEADCOUNT ENROLLMENTS
FALL 1996

	Contract International (Contract)	Running Start (Contract)	Dislocated Natural Resource Workers (State)	HB 1988 Workforce Training Trust Fund (State)
1 Peninsula	32	289	401	485
2 Grays Harbor	1	90	539	533
3 Olympic		174	72	215
4 Skagit Valley	146	525	179	209
5 Everett		315	91	184
6 District				
Seattle Central	407	251	13	274
Seattle North	171	118	20	248
Seattle South	159	130	23	202
Seattle Voc Institute			1	46
7 Shoreline	346	209	27	201
8 Bellevue	394	410	19	301
9 Highline	104	278	8	174
10 Green River	230	365	22	317
11 Pierce	121	414	14	211
12 Centralia	34	161	193	174
13 Lower Columbia	13	210	103	21
14 Clark	80	409	204	337
15 Wenatchee Valley	15	205	49	126
16 Yakima Valley	49	261	64	202
17 District				
Spokane	72	173	100	216
Spokane Falls	86	422	45	204
18 Big Bend	31	144	2	41
19 Columbia Basin	20	368	3	290
20 Walla Walla	14	258	77	243
21 Whatcom	68	482	44	78
22 Tacoma	150	317	16	226
23 Edmonds	360	315	54	249
24 So Puget Sound	44	347	162	249
25 Bellingham		60	60	83
26 Lake Washington		5	22	129
27 Renton		47	21	226
28 Bates		61	93	173
29 Clover Park		67	85	194
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,147	7,880	2,826	7,061

Source: Contract International Students SBCTC SR1101, Version C1; Running Start SBCTC SR3105; HB 1988 SBCTC Data Warehouse.
Note: "Contract International" students are a subset of all international students. See page 68 for a count of all international students by college. Bates, Clover Park, and Lake Washington also offer Alternative High School programs for area students as a regular part of their contract effort. The Alternative High School counts are excluded from this table.

NEW AND RETURNING STUDENTS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	New Students				Returning Students			
	New to College	New Transfer	Total New	% of Total	From Spring*	From Before**	Total Returning	% of Total
1 Peninsula	659	57	716	27.8%	1,264	592	1,856	72.2%
2 Grays Harbor	601	62	663	25.3%	1,426	529	1,955	74.7%
3 Olympic	1,256	310	1,566	27.2%	3,317	876	4,193	72.8%
4 Skagit	1,222	278	1,500	28.8%	2,752	951	3,703	71.2%
5 Everett	1,404	402	1,806	29.1%	3,494	903	4,397	70.9%
6 District								
Seattle Central	1,460	788	2,248	30.8%	4,076	963	5,039	69.2%
Seattle North	662	1,040	1,702	27.2%	3,560	984	4,544	72.8%
Seattle South	938	452	1,390	28.7%	2,872	578	3,450	71.3%
Seattle Voc Institute	178	23	201	59.1%	104	35	139	40.9%
7 Shoreline	1,400	1,079	2,479	37.5%	3,459	674	4,133	62.5%
8 Bellevue	1,042	665	1,707	18.2%	6,534	1,148	7,682	81.8%
9 Highline	1,974	304	2,278	31.4%	4,113	872	4,985	68.6%
10 Green River	1,428	536	1,964	31.3%	3,566	754	4,320	68.7%
11 Pierce	1,554	284	1,838	29.1%	3,614	864	4,478	70.9%
12 Centralia	831	94	925	30.7%	1,420	667	2,087	69.3%
13 Lower Columbia	896	118	1,014	31.0%	1,572	686	2,258	69.0%
14 Clark	1,976	354	2,330	26.3%	4,860	1,668	6,528	73.7%
15 Wenatchee Valley	722	152	874	31.7%	1,219	661	1,880	68.3%
16 Yakima Valley	1,429	214	1,643	32.0%	2,459	1,039	3,498	68.0%
17 District								
Spokane	894	293	1,187	20.2%	3,804	888	4,692	79.8%
Spokane Falls	2,023	606	2,629	28.8%	4,809	1,676	6,485	71.2%
18 Big Bend	549	175	724	36.4%	902	361	1,263	63.6%
19 Columbia Basin	1,151	252	1,403	25.2%	3,069	1,095	4,164	74.8%
20 Walla Walla	754	188	942	28.1%	1,737	672	2,409	71.9%
21 Whatcom	697	439	1,136	33.7%	1,741	496	2,237	66.3%
22 Tacoma	1,056	547	1,603	32.4%	2,681	666	3,347	67.6%
23 Edmonds	1,289	721	2,010	29.5%	3,945	848	4,793	70.5%
24 South Puget Sound	852	479	1,331	30.6%	2,387	631	3,018	69.4%
25 Bellingham	1,144	596	1,740	45.7%	1,078	990	2,068	54.3%
26 Lake Washington	1,527	60	1,587	41.4%	1,866	383	2,249	58.6%
27 Renton	1,764	594	2,358	44.6%	2,137	792	2,929	55.4%
28 Bates	2,306	142	2,448	44.6%	2,501	539	3,040	55.4%
29 Clover Park	4,546	151	4,697	52.9%	2,701	1,484	4,185	47.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	42,184	12,455	54,639	31.6%	91,039	26,965	118,004	68.4%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR3110

* Includes students returning from summer as well.

** Also known as "stop-out" or "stop-by" students.

FTES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
1 Peninsula	874	385	86	118
2 Grays Harbor	621	413	176	670
3 Olympic	1,400	1,841	156	390
4 Skagit Valley	1,445	1,430	246	213
5 Everett	1,464	1,633	150	441
6 District				
Seattle Central	1,428	2,111	558	707
Seattle North	1,482	1,775	85	253
Seattle South	1,806	651	373	470
Seattle Voc Institute	272	18	9	6
7 Shoreline	1,720	2,545	219	205
8 Bellevue	1,621	3,793	240	378
9 Highline	1,677	2,211	955	246
10 Green River	1,880	2,172	194	273
11 Pierce	1,472	2,794	301	113
12 Centralia	759	694	203	207
13 Lower Columbia	932	682	154	425
14 Clark	2,198	2,322	468	258
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,040	797	123	105
16 Yakima Valley	1,874	1,395	96	56
17 District				
Spokane	3,733	1,424		125
Spokane Falls	1,859	3,076	1,404	305
18 Big Bend	536	564	83	97
19 Columbia Basin	1,256	1,517	300	516
20 Walla Walla	1,267	933	147	115
21 Whatcom	522	1,412	131	43
22 Tacoma	1,326	1,895	348	209
23 Edmonds	1,569	2,050	351	276
24 South Puget Sound	1,072	1,145	91	567
25 Bellingham	1,132	17	58	102
26 Lake Washington	2,040	193	53	182
27 Renton	2,861	113	244	283
28 Bates	2,732	6	36	1,164
29 Clover Park	2,912	2	113	206
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEs	50,784	44,007	8,148	9,726

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

STUDENTS BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Terminal Goal	Home and Family Life/ Other/Not Specified
1 Peninsula	1,346	452	250	524
2 Grays Harbor	718	430	377	1,093
3 Olympic	2,068	2,409	390	892
4 Skagit Valley	2,007	1,816	467	913
5 Everett	2,306	2,069	372	1,456
6 District				
Seattle Central	2,103	2,722	1,113	1,349
Seattle North	2,416	2,408	172	1,250
Seattle South	2,569	809	485	977
Seattle Voc Institute	292	20	16	12
7 Shoreline	2,299	3,080	378	855
8 Bellevue	2,634	4,887	599	1,269
9 Highline	2,328	2,724	1,296	915
10 Green River	2,591	2,644	323	726
11 Pierce	2,104	3,341	521	350
12 Centralia	984	756	415	857
13 Lower Columbia	1,301	762	308	901
14 Clark	3,539	3,173	991	1,155
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,252	906	336	260
16 Yakima Valley	3,056	1,611	300	174
17 District				
Spokane	3,853	1,844		182
Spokane Falls	2,663	3,557	1,543	1,351
18 Big Bend	806	634	326	221
19 Columbia Basin	1,868	1,860	601	1,238
20 Walla Walla	1,480	1,016	363	492
21 Whatcom	1,012	1,903	342	116
22 Tacoma	1,770	2,334	438	408
23 Edmonds	2,572	2,545	786	900
24 South Puget Sound	1,677	1,459	237	976
25 Bellingham	2,726	12	117	953
26 Lake Washington	2,285	495	105	951
27 Renton	4,269	105	231	682
28 Bates	2,222	7	83	3,176
29 Clover Park	7,872	1	290	719
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	74,988	54,791	14,571	28,293

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	---- Full-Time ----			---- Part-Time ----		
	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs	Headcount	FTEs	% of College FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,257	1,185	81%	1,315	279	19%
2 Grays Harbor	1,685	1,627	87%	933	253	13%
3 Olympic	3,224	2,986	79%	2,535	801	21%
4 Skagit	2,818	2,669	80%	2,385	664	20%
5 Everett	3,067	2,857	77%	3,136	831	23%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,247	3,837	80%	3,040	966	20%
Seattle North	2,853	2,658	74%	3,393	937	26%
Seattle South	2,470	2,477	75%	2,370	822	25%
Seattle Voc Institute	180	244	78%	160	67	22%
7 Shoreline	4,094	3,959	84%	2,518	730	16%
8 Bellevue	5,216	4,734	78%	4,173	1,299	22%
9 Highline	4,224	4,136	81%	3,039	953	19%
10 Green River	3,949	3,808	84%	2,335	711	16%
11 Pierce	4,463	4,070	87%	1,853	610	13%
12 Centralia	1,523	1,474	79%	1,489	389	21%
13 Lower Columbia	1,854	1,792	82%	1,418	402	18%
14 Clark	4,266	3,872	74%	4,592	1,374	26%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,762	1,776	86%	992	289	14%
16 Yakima Valley	3,045	2,880	84%	2,096	540	16%
17 District						
Spokane	4,549	4,817	91%	1,330	465	9%
Spokane Falls	5,886	5,754	87%	3,228	891	13%
18 Big Bend	1,059	1,055	82%	928	225	18%
19 Columbia Basin	2,969	2,798	78%	2,598	791	22%
20 Walla Walla	2,090	2,134	87%	1,261	327	13%
21 Whatcom	1,830	1,600	76%	1,543	509	24%
22 Tacoma	3,488	3,261	86%	1,462	517	14%
23 Edmonds	3,450	3,171	75%	3,353	1,076	25%
24 South Puget Sound	2,617	2,349	82%	1,732	526	18%
25 Bellingham	756	986	75%	3,052	322	25%
26 Lake Washington	1,438	1,802	73%	2,398	665	27%
27 Renton	1,956	2,810	80%	3,331	693	20%
28 Bates	2,261	3,315	84%	3,227	623	16%
29 Clover Park	1,643	2,432	75%	7,239	802	25%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	92,189	91,326	81%	80,454	21,349	19%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Due to the method of counting FTEs per student in variable credit courses, total FTEs for 1996 are slightly different than elsewhere in the report.

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
1 Peninsula	151	36	39	12	25	12	75	49%
% of Total Respondents	43%	10%	11%	3%	7%	3%	21%	
2 Grays Harbor	207	41	26	8	8	2	31	49%
% of Total Respondents	64%	13%	8%	2%	2%	1%	10%	
3 Olympic	425	357	141	46	118	73	400	100%
% of Total Respondents	27%	23%	9%	3%	8%	5%	26%	
4 Skagit Valley	489	132	136	66	209	168	297	100%
% of Total Respondents	33%	9%	9%	4%	14%	11%	20%	
5 Everett	350	96	142	46	120	145	275	65%
% of Total Respondents	30%	8%	12%	4%	10%	12%	23%	
6 District								
Seattle Central	687	205	269	94	93	93	510	87%
% of Total Respondents	35%	11%	14%	5%	5%	5%	26%	
Seattle North	403	172	273	84	145	176	438	99%
% of Total Respondents	24%	10%	16%	5%	9%	10%	26%	
Seattle South	376	95	102	66	124	123	314	86%
% of Total Respondents	31%	8%	9%	6%	10%	10%	26%	
Seattle Voc Institute	60	2	34	7	15	32	36	93%
% of Total Respondents	32%	1%	18%	4%	8%	17%	19%	
7 Shoreline	879	265	247	95	140	270	312	89%
% of Total Respondents	40%	12%	11%	4%	6%	12%	14%	
8 Bellevue	252	347	230	72	96	346	352	99%
% of Total Respondents	15%	20%	14%	4%	6%	20%	21%	
9 Highline	693	195	122	32	36	57	215	59%
% of Total Respondents	51%	14%	9%	2%	3%	4%	16%	
10 Green River	687	231	152	51	199	292	329	99%
% of Total Respondents	35%	12%	8%	3%	10%	15%	17%	
11 Pierce	770	165	174	53	101	43	329	89%
% of Total Respondents	47%	10%	11%	3%	6%	3%	20%	
12 Centralia	276	67	73	23	66	140	262	98%
% of Total Respondents	30%	7%	8%	3%	7%	15%	29%	
13 Lower Columbia	332	124	90	13	42	42	220	85%
% of Total Respondents	38%	14%	10%	2%	5%	5%	25%	
14 Clark	637	557	181	61	94	164	585	98%
% of Total Respondents	28%	24%	8%	3%	4%	7%	26%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	14,949	4,845	4,760	1,465	3,432	4,628	9,646	80%
% of Total State Students	34.2%	11.1%	10.9%	3.4%	7.8%	10.6%	22.1%	

NEW STUDENTS BY PLANNED LENGTH OF ENROLLMENT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Complete Two-Year Degree	More Than One Year, No Degree	One Year	Two Quarters	One Quarter	Other	Don't Know	% Responding
15 Wenatchee Valley	308	76	39	29	33	3	99	67%
% of Total Respondents	52%	13%	7%	5%	6%	1%	17%	
16 Yakima Valley	453	143	182	49	152	88	550	98%
% of Total Respondents	28%	9%	11%	3%	9%	5%	34%	
17 District								
Spokane	519	72	73	31	45	21	114	74%
% of Total Respondents	59%	8%	8%	4%	5%	2%	13%	
Spokane Falls	864	264	206	45	73	248	480	83%
% of Total Respondents	40%	12%	9%	2%	3%	11%	22%	
18 Big Bend	253	60	54	11	35	28	212	90%
% of Total Respondents	39%	9%	8%	2%	5%	4%	32%	
19 Columbia Basin	538	140	208	32	63	40	163	84%
% of Total Respondents	45%	12%	18%	3%	5%	3%	14%	
20 Walla Walla	397	92	105	19	46	41	143	89%
% of Total Respondents	47%	11%	12%	2%	5%	5%	17%	
21 Whatcom	434	99	101	36	42	6	105	72%
% of Total Respondents	53%	12%	12%	4%	5%	1%	13%	
22 Tacoma	629	140	150	54	155	113	296	96%
% of Total Respondents	41%	9%	10%	4%	10%	7%	19%	
23 Edmonds	698	217	232	79	98	119	567	100%
% of Total Respondents	35%	11%	12%	4%	5%	6%	28%	
24 South Puget Sound	557	111	95	37	78	40	197	84%
% of Total Respondents	50%	10%	9%	3%	7%	4%	18%	
25 Bellingham	346	68	45	27	334	309	193	76%
% of Total Respondents	26%	5%	3%	2%	25%	23%	15%	
26 Lake Washington	86	36	128	29	59	266	98	44%
% of Total Respondents	12%	5%	18%	4%	8%	38%	14%	
27 Renton	426	66	193	105	229	212	373	68%
% of Total Respondents	27%	4%	12%	7%	14%	13%	23%	
28 Bates	613	59	160	48	123	586	615	90%
% of Total Respondents	28%	3%	7%	2%	6%	27%	28%	
29 Clover Park	154	115	358	5	236	330	461	35%
% of Total Respondents	9%	7%	22%	0%	14%	20%	28%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	14,949	4,845	4,760	1,465	3,432	4,628	9,646	80%
% of Total State Students	34.2%	11.1%	10.9%	3.4%	7.8%	10.6%	22.1%	

Source: Data Warehouse for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by Plan Attend.

MALE AND FEMALE HEADCOUNT
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	----- Female -----		----- Male -----	
	Headcount	% Reporting Gender	Headcount	% Reporting Gender
1 Peninsula	1,657	64%	915	36%
2 Grays Harbor	1,463	58%	1,039	42%
3 Olympic	3,301	57%	2,452	43%
4 Skagit	3,127	60%	2,076	40%
5 Everett	3,852	64%	2,193	36%
6 District				
Seattle Central	4,215	59%	2,966	41%
Seattle North	3,604	59%	2,538	41%
Seattle South	2,217	47%	2,499	53%
Seattle Voc Institute	202	74%	72	26%
7 Shoreline	3,836	59%	2,656	41%
8 Bellevue	5,634	62%	3,511	38%
9 Highline	4,531	64%	2,585	36%
10 Green River	3,609	57%	2,675	43%
11 Pierce	3,848	61%	2,468	39%
12 Centralia	1,845	62%	1,146	38%
13 Lower Columbia	1,874	57%	1,387	43%
14 Clark	5,299	60%	3,555	40%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,637	59%	1,117	41%
16 Yakima Valley	3,145	61%	1,994	39%
17 District				
Spokane	3,050	52%	2,765	48%
Spokane Falls	5,075	59%	3,500	41%
18 Big Bend	1,180	60%	796	40%
19 Columbia Basin	3,001	57%	2,294	43%
20 Walla Walla	1,867	57%	1,423	43%
21 Whatcom	1,952	58%	1,421	42%
22 Tacoma	3,039	62%	1,902	38%
23 Edmonds	4,241	62%	2,562	38%
24 So. Puget Sound	2,560	60%	1,676	40%
25 Bellingham	2,208	58%	1,600	42%
26 Lake Washington	2,320	60%	1,515	40%
27 Renton	2,443	46%	2,828	54%
28 Bates	2,939	55%	2,386	45%
29 Clover Park	4,662	56%	3,691	44%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	99,433	59%	70,203	41%
SYSTEM TOTAL INCLUDING PRORATED UNREPORTED	101,196	59%	71,447	41%

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
Note: Excludes 3,007 students not reporting gender.

STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES BY PURPOSE FOR ATTENDING
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Workforce Training	Transfer	Basic Skills as Final Goal	Home & Family Life/ Other/Not Specified	Total Students with Disabilities Headcount	% of All Students
1 Peninsula	82	32	3	9	126	4.9%
2 Grays Harbor	91	24	63	96	274	10.5%
3 Olympic	143	101	32	43	319	5.5%
4 Skagit	62	31	8	2	103	2.0%
5 Everett	76	80	5	30	191	3.1%
6 District						
Seattle Central	67	71	56	42	236	3.2%
Seattle North	39	34	5	6	84	1.3%
Seattle South	77	28	22	22	149	3.1%
Seattle Voc Institute	22	1	1	2	26	7.6%
7 Shoreline	103	70	2	5	180	2.7%
8 Bellevue	92	200	2	29	323	3.4%
9 Highline	135	137	591	21	884	12.2%
10 Green River	91	56	5	11	163	2.6%
11 Pierce	112	126	134	2	374	5.9%
12 Centralia	61	34	58	19	172	5.7%
13 Lower Columbia	104	47	37	43	231	7.1%
14 Clark	62	34	28	32	156	1.8%
15 Wenatchee Valley	19	9	5	5	38	1.4%
16 Yakima Valley	130	51	11	6	198	3.9%
17 District						
Spokane	346	93		22	461	7.8%
Spokane Falls	351	225	93	117	786	8.6%
18 Big Bend	19	7	2	5	33	1.7%
19 Columbia Basin	134	89	5	27	255	4.6%
20 Walla Walla	17	8	81	3	109	3.3%
21 Whatcom	64	51	14	4	133	3.9%
22 Tacoma	99	49	32	24	204	4.1%
23 Edmonds	323	98	34	23	478	7.0%
24 South Puget Sound	106	39	18	41	204	4.7%
25 Bellingham	94		12	9	115	3.0%
26 Lake Washington	78	2	1	3	84	2.2%
27 Renton	60	4		5	69	1.3%
28 Bates	165	1		30	196	3.6%
29 Clover Park	390		4	14	408	4.6%
SYSTEM TOTAL WITH DISABILITIES	3,814	1,832	1,364	752	7,762	4.5%
% of Total with Disabilities	49%	24%	18%	10%		

Source: Data Warehouse by Kind of Student.

ALL STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	International Students	Not Reported
1 Peninsula	40	40	9	94	5	1,613	10.4%	8	763
2 Grays Harbor	157	58	15	119	5	2,089	14.5%	2	173
3 Olympic	188	456	213	91	151	4,594	19.3%	23	43
4 Skagit	517	192	83	72	39	4,296	17.4%	4	0
5 Everett	252	299	51	152	36	4,546	14.8%	93	774
6 District									
Seattle Central	612	1,619	954	111	104	3,594	48.6%	14	279
Seattle North	265	988	325	75	111	4,091	30.1%	28	363
Seattle South	196	1,096	446	90	160	2,622	43.1%	30	200
Seattle Voc Institute	13	56	143	10	1	48	82.3%		69
7 Shoreline	171	835	203	107	21	4,473	23.0%	6	796
8 Bellevue	267	1,208	293	93	14	7,132	20.8%	14	368
9 Highline	154	690	346	60	167	3,250	30.4%	2	2,594
10 Green River	233	324	127	92	271	5,221	16.7%	3	13
11 Pierce	341	690	480	86	136	4,323	28.6%	1	259
12 Centralia	244	27	16	53	13	2,526	12.3%		133
13 Lower Columbia	174	120	20	111	8	2,641	14.1%	1	197
14 Clark	266	557	184	97	25	7,617	12.9%	28	84
15 Wenatchee Valley	473	23	11	151	10	2,041	24.7%	3	42
16 Yakima Valley	1,801	81	59	219	24	2,952	42.5%	1	4
17 District									
Spokane	128	165	139	204	46	5,131	11.7%	12	54
Spokane Falls	344	454	224	257	110	7,030	16.5%	3	692
18 Big Bend	468	25	20	37	12	1,362	29.2%	4	59
19 Columbia Basin	554	180	91	48	7	4,177	17.4%	2	508
20 Walla Walla	456	44	55	29	32	2,614	19.1%	12	109
21 Whatcom	195	195	37	83	16	2,566	17.0%	1	280
22 Tacoma	178	497	600	89	3	3,400	28.7%	5	178
23 Edmonds	348	855	178	107	45	5,175	22.9%	61	34
24 South Puget Sound	152	469	98	94	29	3,210	20.8%	5	292
25 Bellingham	155	86	32	74	36	3,049	11.2%	21	355
26 Lake Washington	54	270	58	25	40	2,063	17.8%	43	1,283
27 Renton	166	679	365	46	2	3,662	25.6%	3	364
28 Bates	203	287	423	108	118	3,808	23.0%	6	535
29 Clover Park	112	305	325	67	11	4,184	16.4%	11	3,867
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	9,877	13,870	6,623	3,151	1,808	121,100	22.6%	450	15,764
% of Total Reporting	6.3%	8.9%	4.2%	2.0%	1.2%	77.4%			

Source: SBCTC Student MIS:SR1101, Version 1.

TRANSFER STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

		Non-Hispanic							
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
1 Peninsula	10	11	2	19	1	380	10%	94%	3
2 Grays Harbor	13	10	6	20		381	11%	100%	
3 Olympic	55	189	100	31	61	1,939	18%	99%	16
4 Skagit	96	56	38	31	20	1,572	13%	100%	3
5 Everett	63	97	21	46	15	1,677	13%	95%	51
6 District									
Seattle Central	165	540	350	50	35	1,517	43%	98%	1
Seattle North	110	483	153	45	39	1,490	36%	97%	10
Seattle South	17	267	89	12	38	371	53%	98%	
Seattle Voc Institute	2	7	5			2	88%	80%	
7 Shoreline	98	414	73	56	14	2,127	24%	90%	5
8 Bellevue	115	652	203	55	8	3,781	21%	99%	4
9 Highline	72	382	188	28	74	1,547	32%	84%	
10 Green River	91	128	36	36	72	2,279	14%	100%	2
11 Pierce	179	297	279	45	83	2,382	27%	98%	
12 Centralia	13	11	4	12	2	711	6%	100%	
13 Lower Columbia	18	26	6	28	3	667	11%	98%	
14 Clark	54	161	69	33	6	2,822	10%	99%	5
15 Wenatchee Valley	57	10	7	40	5	785	13%	100%	1
16 Yakima Valley	376	25	35	74	8	1,091	32%	100%	1
17 District									
Spokane	52	60	55	71	14	1,578	14%	99%	2
Spokane Falls	119	134	71	86	29	3,087	12%	99%	1
18 Big Bend	102	7	3	10	2	499	20%	99%	4
19 Columbia Basin	66	57	33	19	2	1,591	10%	95%	2
20 Walla Walla	59	24	36	7	14	865	14%	100%	9
21 Whatcom	55	85	17	54	13	1,627	12%	97%	1
22 Tacoma	82	264	270	38		1,591	29%	96%	
23 Edmonds	94	250	79	36	22	2,042	19%	100%	10
24 South Puget Sound	62	136	42	28	7	1,145	19%	97%	1
25 Bellingham	1			2		9	25%	100%	
26 Lake Washington	4	30	4	2	8	232	17%	57%	
27 Renton	6	20	15			56	42%	93%	1
28 Bates	1					5	17%	86%	
29 Clover Park						1	0%	100%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,307	4,833	2,289	1,014	595	41,849	21%	97%	133
% Of Total Reporting	4.4%	9.1%	4.3%	1.9%	1.1%	79.1%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7ACAD.

WORKFORCE TRAINING STUDENTS BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic: Asian/ Pacific Islander	Non-Hispanic: African American	Non-Hispanic: Native American	Non-Hispanic: Other	White	% Of Color	% Race/ Ethnic Reported	International
1 Peninsula	17	12	6	54	1	934	9%	76%	2
2 Grays Harbor	13	9	4	38		644	9%	99%	1
3 Olympic	64	151	78	39	50	1,674	19%	100%	2
4 Skagit	119	86	34	32	15	1,720	14%	100%	1
5 Everett	48	92	20	66	11	1,812	12%	90%	38
6 District									
Seattle Central	166	446	257	27	27	1,087	46%	96%	10
Seattle North	112	416	136	23	50	1,498	33%	93%	5
Seattle South	102	467	221	55	76	1,530	38%	96%	23
Seattle Voc Institute	11	41	129	8	1	44	81%	80%	
7 Shoreline	59	263	72	44	7	1,607	22%	89%	1
8 Bellevue	47	254	68	30	1	2,182	15%	98%	3
9 Highline	62	239	118	26	61	1,211	29%	74%	
10 Green River	90	143	71	45	103	2,125	18%	99%	1
11 Pierce	113	200	171	31	33	1,479	27%	96%	
12 Centralia	75	8	7	19	5	850	12%	98%	
13 Lower Columbia	61	34	7	43	4	1,093	12%	96%	1
14 Clark	80	187	70	45	9	3,122	11%	99%	3
15 Wenatchee Valley	203	7	4	82	4	936	24%	99%	1
16 Yakima Valley	1,272	50	19	123	13	1,577	48%	100%	
17 District									
Spokane	69	85	78	126	28	3,418	10%	99%	9
Spokane Falls	60	162	56	80	21	2,182	15%	96%	2
18 Big Bend	130	10	11	17	8	604	23%	97%	
19 Columbia Basin	73	44	28	14	3	1,527	10%	90%	
20 Walla Walla	261	11	11	14	14	1,124	22%	97%	3
21 Whatcom	47	41	17	24	1	752	15%	87%	
22 Tacoma	46	142	222	30	2	1,275	26%	97%	2
23 Edmonds	114	241	67	48	15	2,052	19%	100%	24
24 South Puget Sound	48	186	25	39	14	1,283	20%	95%	1
25 Bellingham	91	58	25	44	29	2,206	10%	91%	18
26 Lake Washington	41	215	48	21	28	1,390	20%	78%	43
27 Renton	122	532	284	41		3,021	24%	94%	2
28 Bates	84	176	188	37	27	1,412	27%	87%	5
29 Clover Park	63	194	258	54	9	3,679	14%	54%	11
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,963	5,202	2,810	1,419	670	53,050	21%	90%	212
% of Total Reporting	5.9%	7.8%	4.2%	2.1%	1.0%	79.0%			

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BYT.

STUDENTS WITH BASIC SKILLS AS FINAL GOAL BY RACE AND ETHNIC BACKGROUND
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

		Non-Hispanic						
	Hispanic	Asian/ Pacific Islander	African American	Native American	Other	White	Of Color	% Race Ethnic Reported
1 Peninsula	10	3	14	1	17	58	44%	41%
2 Grays Harbor	119	2	25	1	23	191	47%	96%
3 Olympic	50	14	50	12	16	233	38%	96%
4 Skagit	261	1	32	7	4	162	65%	100%
5 Everett	16	4	33	8	21	223	27%	82%
6 District								
Seattle Central	229	32	474	196	11	122	89%	96%
Seattle North	26	9	39	12		49	64%	78%
Seattle South	50	25	227	69	9	82	82%	95%
Seattle Voc Institute			3	7	1	1	92%	75%
7 Shoreline	4		111	22	2	113	55%	67%
8 Bellevue	71	3	164	9	3	123	67%	62%
9 Highline	9	12	38	18	3	175	31%	20%
10 Green River	35	47	27	5	1	208	36%	100%
11 Pierce	39	13	170	20	8	206	55%	88%
12 Centralia	133	6	4	1	7	216	41%	88%
13 Lower Columbia	74		35	2	16	175	42%	98%
14 Clark	112	7	165	28	14	628	34%	96%
15 Wenatchee Valley	168		3		20	131	59%	96%
16 Yakima Valley	137	2	2	2	17	139	54%	100%
17 District								
Spokane								
Spokane Falls	158	4	144	90	82	959	33%	93%
18 Big Bend	204		3	2	8	98	69%	97%
19 Columbia Basin	351	1	56	7	3	151	73%	95%
20 Walla Walla	112	4	5	4	4	222	37%	97%
21 Whatcom	91	2	65	3	2	119	58%	82%
22 Tacoma	35	1	58	75	16	229	45%	95%
23 Edmonds	99	1	304	20	11	348	56%	100%
24 South Puget Sound	10		82	4	4	82	55%	77%
25 Bellingham	12	3	16	2	3	72	33%	92%
26 Lake Washington	5	1	5	5		47	25%	60%
27 Renton	21		60	32	1	102	53%	94%
28 Bates	5		3	23	6	36	51%	88%
29 Clover Park	26	1	64	17	2	43	72%	53%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	2,672	198	2,481	704	335	5,743	53%	83%
% of Total Reporting	22.0%	1.6%	20.4%	5.8%	2.8%	47.3%		

Source: SBCTC SMIS Database, Data Express Procedure SR94-7BSST.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STUDENTS BY IMMIGRANT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Immigrant Status	Refugee Status	Temporary Status	Total	% of All Students
1 Peninsula	85			85	3.3%
2 Grays Harbor	160			160	6.1%
3 Olympic	215	25		240	4.2%
4 Skagit	404	4	2	410	7.9%
5 Everett	380	298	8	686	11.1%
6 District					
Seattle Central	1,302	513	27	1,842	25.3%
Seattle North	749	63	2	814	13.0%
Seattle South	632	638		1,270	26.2%
Seattle Voc Institute	57	4	1	62	18.2%
7 Shoreline	769	174	13	956	14.5%
8 Bellevue	906	115	157	1,178	12.5%
9 Highline	697	458		1,155	15.9%
10 Green River	260	325	2	587	9.3%
11 Pierce	270	34	1	305	4.8%
12 Centralia	22	1		23	0.8%
13 Lower Columbia	15	14	1	30	0.9%
14 Clark	431	490	3	924	10.4%
15 Wenatchee Valley	277	11	27	315	11.4%
16 Yakima Valley	248		29	277	5.4%
17 District					
Spokane	182	15		197	3.4%
Spokane Falls	319	474	1	794	8.7%
18 Big Bend	98	18	3	119	6.0%
19 Columbia Basin	321	17	75	413	7.4%
20 Walla Walla	302	17	2	321	9.6%
21 Whatcom	180	10	3	193	5.7%
22 Tacoma	274	122	1	397	8.0%
23 Edmonds	773	324	5	1,102	16.2%
24 South Puget Sound	209	115	1	325	7.5%
25 Bellingham	162	19	8	189	5.0%
26 Lake Washington	84	99		183	4.8%
27 Renton	369	88		457	8.6%
28 Bates	45	24	7	76	1.4%
29 Clover Park			2	2	0.0%
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	11,197	4,509	381	16,087	9.3%
% of Total State Students	6.5%	2.6%	0.2%		

Source: Data Warehouse by Citizenship Status.

STUDENT MEDIAN AGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	No Date of Birth Reported	MEDIAN AGE* Male	MEDIAN AGE* Female	All Students
1 Peninsula	19	29.7	34.1	33.2
2 Grays Harbor	90	28.8	30.9	30.4
3 Olympic	8	26.4	27.3	26.8
4 Skagit	18	25.6	30.6	28.4
5 Everett	53	25.6	30.9	29.0
6 District				
Seattle Central	47	26.9	27.5	27.2
Seattle North	24	28.7	31.9	30.7
Seattle South	32	30.0	32.6	31.1
Seattle Voc Institute	2	27.0	26.5	28.2
7 Shoreline	90	22.1	25.7	23.8
8 Bellevue	49	22.4	28.6	25.3
9 Highline	126	24.8	27.8	26.6
10 Green River		21.9	26.5	24.3
11 Pierce	14	23.0	26.3	24.8
12 Centralia	31	24.5	29.0	27.1
13 Lower Columbia	68	24.6	27.5	26.4
14 Clark	40	25.2	28.3	26.9
15 Wenatchee Valley	98	24.4	27.2	26.1
16 Yakima Valley	10	24.8	27.3	26.1
17 District				
Spokane	42	25.4	26.3	25.8
Spokane Falls	78	24.0	28.0	26.7
18 Big Bend	29	22.8	27.4	25.3
19 Columbia Basin	66	24.6	27.5	26.1
20 Walla Walla	106	21.6	27.3	24.6
21 Whatcom	53	21.9	24.5	22.9
22 Tacoma	46	25.7	27.3	26.6
23 Edmonds	6	25.1	29.8	27.8
24 South Puget Sound	5	25.5	27.6	27.0
25 Bellingham	227	31.8	33.5	32.9
26 Lake Washington	248	33.2	34.5	34.0
27 Renton	216	32.4	34.4	33.4
28 Bates	317	28.8	31.2	30.3
29 Clover Park	2,668	38.8	37.1	37.9
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT				
NOT REPORTED	4,926			
MEDIAN AGE		25.9	29.1	27.6

Source: SBCTC Student MIS SR1102, Version 3 (College Job Number SR1302J).
* Median Age: Half the students are older and half are younger than the median age. Median age was calculated only for those reporting birth dates.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
1 Peninsula	51	39	147	77	31	10	50%
% of Total Respondents	14%	11%	41%	22%	9%	3%	
2 Grays Harbor	9	27	233	43	7	4	49%
% of Total Respondents	3%	8%	72%	13%	2%	1%	
3 Olympic	237	63	738	331	157	34	100%
% of Total Respondents	15%	4%	47%	21%	10%	2%	
4 Skagit Valley	232	85	665	234	121	152	99%
% of Total Respondents	16%	6%	45%	16%	8%	10%	
5 Everett	229	73	434	195	113	140	66%
% of Total Respondents	19%	6%	37%	16%	10%	12%	
6 District							
Seattle Central	256	104	659	490	356	84	87%
% of Total Respondents	13%	5%	34%	25%	18%	4%	
Seattle North	101	59	408	431	435	258	99%
% of Total Respondents	6%	3%	24%	25%	26%	15%	
Seattle South	160	90	428	264	207	46	86%
% of Total Respondents	13%	8%	36%	22%	17%	4%	
Seattle Voc Institute	23	39	60	49	22	1	97%
% of Total Respondents	12%	20%	31%	25%	11%	1%	
7 Shoreline	143	77	934	501	265	288	89%
% of Total Respondents	6%	3%	42%	23%	12%	13%	
8 Bellevue	85	20	391	406	417	376	99%
% of Total Respondents	5%	1%	23%	24%	25%	22%	
9 Highline	74	50	760	330	94	43	59%
% of Total Respondents	5%	4%	56%	24%	7%	3%	
10 Green River	168	73	852	333	170	345	99%
% of Total Respondents	9%	4%	44%	17%	9%	18%	
11 Pierce	107	79	909	348	140	57	89%
% of Total Respondents	7%	5%	55%	21%	9%	3%	
12 Centralia	202	62	358	109	47	126	98%
% of Total Respondents	22%	7%	40%	12%	5%	14%	
13 Lower Columbia	173	42	475	110	41	19	85%
% of Total Respondents	20%	5%	55%	13%	5%	2%	
14 Clark	384	81	1,114	383	199	115	98%
% of Total Respondents	17%	4%	49%	17%	9%	5%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	5,274	2,524	17,621	9,311	5,554	3,723	81%
% of Total State Students	12.0%	5.7%	40.0%	21.2%	12.6%	8.5%	

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF STUDENTS NEW TO COLLEGE
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Less Than High School	GED, No College	High School Diploma, No College	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree and Higher	Other	% Responding
15 Wenatchee Valley	76	53	316	121	18	4	67%
% of Total Respondents	13%	9%	54%	21%	3%	1%	
16 Yakima Valley	555	86	686	175	79	36	98%
% of Total Respondents	34%	5%	42%	11%	5%	2%	
17 District							
Spokane	16	120	419	227	76	11	73%
% of Total Respondents	2%	14%	48%	26%	9%	1%	
Spokane Falls	431	143	1,007	399	109	89	83%
% of Total Respondents	20%	7%	46%	18%	5%	4%	
18 Big Bend	147	65	263	112	52	22	91%
% of Total Respondents	22%	10%	40%	17%	8%	3%	
19 Columbia Basin	162	69	650	184	74	42	84%
% of Total Respondents	14%	6%	55%	16%	6%	4%	
20 Walla Walla	148	41	407	132	40	33	85%
% of Total Respondents	18%	5%	51%	16%	5%	4%	
21 Whatcom	55	29	364	295	54	13	71%
% of Total Respondents	7%	4%	45%	36%	7%	2%	
22 Tacoma	158	119	633	363	149	106	95%
% of Total Respondents	10%	8%	41%	24%	10%	7%	
23 Edmonds	256	119	869	376	298	92	100%
% of Total Respondents	13%	6%	43%	19%	15%	5%	
24 South Puget Sound	91	63	538	254	123	45	84%
% of Total Respondents	8%	6%	48%	23%	11%	4%	
25 Bellingham	162	105	344	355	363	54	79%
% of Total Respondents	12%	8%	25%	26%	26%	4%	
26 Lake Washington	35	44	162	220	211	24	44%
% of Total Respondents	5%	6%	23%	32%	30%	3%	
27 Renton	141	134	503	415	311	87	67%
% of Total Respondents	9%	8%	32%	26%	20%	5%	
28 Bates	137	133	413	421	265	865	91%
% of Total Respondents	6%	6%	18%	19%	12%	39%	
29 Clover Park	70	138	482	628	510	102	41%
% of Total Respondents	4%	7%	25%	33%	26%	5%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	5,274	2,524	17,621	9,311	5,554	3,723	81%
% of Total State Students	12.0%	5.7%	40.0%	21.2%	12.6%	8.5%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse, for student source of new or new transfer (2 or 4) by prior education

STUDENT FAMILY STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Single with Children	% of Total Responding	Couple with Children	% of Total Responding	Students Without Children	% of Total Responding	% Reporting Family Status
1 Peninsula	261	15%	395	23%	1,098	63%	68%
2 Grays Harbor	312	19%	401	24%	959	57%	64%
3 Olympic	737	13%	1,843	32%	3,132	55%	99%
4 Skagit Valley	479	9%	1,056	20%	3,667	70%	100%
5 Everett	558	12%	1,072	23%	2,943	64%	74%
6 District							
Seattle Central	678	10%	1,179	18%	4,786	72%	91%
Seattle North	421	7%	1,392	23%	4,354	71%	99%
Seattle South	553	12%	1,270	29%	2,623	59%	92%
Seattle Voc Institute	130	39%	51	15%	149	45%	97%
7 Shoreline	348	6%	593	10%	5,038	84%	90%
8 Bellevue	595	6%	2,292	24%	6,481	69%	100%
9 Highline	565	12%	825	17%	3,409	71%	66%
10 Green River	431	7%	1,145	18%	4,659	75%	99%
11 Pierce	684	12%	1,323	23%	3,643	64%	89%
12 Centralia	364	13%	605	22%	1,804	65%	92%
13 Lower Columbia	477	18%	689	25%	1,539	57%	83%
14 Clark	1,012	12%	2,253	26%	5,359	62%	97%
15 Wenatchee Valley	392	17%	601	25%	1,382	58%	86%
16 Yakima Valley	943	19%	1,363	27%	2,776	55%	99%
17 District							
Spokane	1,065	21%	1,062	21%	2,955	58%	86%
Spokane Falls	888	12%	1,494	20%	5,233	69%	84%
18 Big Bend	247	14%	525	31%	946	55%	86%
19 Columbia Basin	572	11%	1,123	22%	3,351	66%	91%
20 Walla Walla	345	12%	589	20%	1,989	68%	87%
21 Whatcom	193	9%	319	15%	1,628	76%	63%
22 Tacoma	800	17%	823	17%	3,125	66%	96%
23 Edmonds	815	12%	1,483	22%	4,503	66%	100%
24 South Puget Sound	428	11%	912	23%	2,705	67%	93%
25 Bellingham	397	12%	1,037	32%	1,816	56%	85%
26 Lake Washington	318	13%	934	39%	1,153	48%	63%
27 Renton	546	13%	1,103	27%	2,452	60%	78%
28 Bates	668	13%	1,648	33%	2,715	54%	92%
29 Clover Park	627	14%	1,858	43%	1,854	43%	49%
SYSTEM TOTAL	17,849	12%	35,263	24%	96,226	64%	87%

Source: Data Warehouse by Family Status

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
1 Peninsula	214	320	711	516	68%
% of Total Respondents	12%	18%	40%	29%	
2 Grays Harbor	123	459	711	395	64%
% of Total Respondents	7%	27%	42%	23%	
3 Olympic	1,708	1,326	1,253	1,447	100%
% of Total Respondents	30%	23%	22%	25%	
4 Skagit Valley	992	1,127	881	2,198	100%
% of Total Respondents	19%	22%	17%	42%	
5 Everett	928	1,039	688	1,982	75%
% of Total Respondents	20%	22%	15%	43%	
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,030	1,984	1,412	1,290	92%
% of Total Respondents	30%	30%	21%	19%	
Seattle North	1,838	1,630	894	1,791	99%
% of Total Respondents	30%	26%	15%	29%	
Seattle South	1,744	784	845	1,085	92%
% of Total Respondents	39%	18%	19%	24%	
Seattle Voc Institute	43	41	136	112	98%
% of Total Respondents	13%	12%	41%	34%	
7 Shoreline	1,180	2,220	982	1,589	90%
% of Total Respondents	20%	37%	16%	27%	
8 Bellevue	2,588	2,547	1,235	2,997	100%
% of Total Respondents	28%	27%	13%	32%	
9 Highline	1,257	1,567	990	1,063	67%
% of Total Respondents	26%	32%	20%	22%	
10 Green River	1,252	1,747	1,009	2,229	99%
% of Total Respondents	20%	28%	16%	36%	
11 Pierce	1,519	1,778	1,033	1,361	90%
% of Total Respondents	27%	31%	18%	24%	
12 Centralia	416	614	617	1,148	93%
% of Total Respondents	15%	22%	22%	41%	
13 Lower Columbia	540	693	579	868	82%
% of Total Respondents	20%	26%	22%	32%	
14 Clark	2,632	2,160	1,517	2,376	98%
% of Total Respondents	30%	25%	17%	27%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,906	38,170	28,728	44,075	87%
% of Total Respondents	26%	25%	19%	29%	

STUDENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS WHILE ENROLLED
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Work	Part-Time Work	Seeking Employment	Out of Labor Force	% Reporting
15 Wenatchee Valley	532	720	527	596	86%
% of Total Respondents	22%	30%	22%	25%	
16 Yakima Valley	1,217	1,241	1,009	1,610	99%
% of Total Respondents	24%	24%	20%	31%	
17 District					
Spokane	1,013	1,730	1,036	1,443	89%
% of Total Respondents	19%	33%	20%	28%	
Spokane Falls	1,452	2,384	1,312	2,502	84%
% of Total Respondents	19%	31%	17%	33%	
18 Big Bend	411	399	332	594	87%
% of Total Respondents	24%	23%	19%	34%	
19 Columbia Basin	1,461	1,366	1,011	1,216	91%
% of Total Respondents	29%	27%	20%	24%	
20 Walla Walla	403	816	905	799	87%
% of Total Respondents	14%	28%	31%	27%	
21 Whatcom	431	901	481	368	65%
% of Total Respondents	20%	41%	22%	17%	
22 Tacoma	1,008	1,268	1,181	1,309	96%
% of Total Respondents	21%	27%	25%	27%	
23 Edmonds	1,599	1,765	1,299	2,137	100%
% of Total Respondents	24%	26%	19%	31%	
24 South Puget Sound	950	883	860	1,339	93%
% of Total Respondents	24%	22%	21%	33%	
25 Bellingham	1,415	530	455	791	84%
% of Total Respondents	44%	17%	14%	25%	
26 Lake Washington	558	425	580	894	64%
% of Total Respondents	23%	17%	24%	36%	
27 Renton	1,688	500	816	1,122	78%
% of Total Respondents	41%	12%	20%	27%	
28 Bates	1,488	780	863	1,931	92%
% of Total Respondents	29%	15%	17%	38%	
29 Clover Park	3,276	426	568	977	59%
% of Total Respondents	62%	8%	11%	19%	
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	39,906	38,170	28,728	44,075	87%
% of Total Respondents	26%	25%	19%	29%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse by Kind of Student

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	613	617	111	121	1,463
2 Grays Harbor	741	669	213	256	1,879
3 Olympic	2,072	1,145	232	336	3,786
4 Skagit	1,607	1,073	340	310	3,330
5 Everett	1,624	1,183	211	670	3,689
6 District					
Seattle Central	2,059	1,221	1,027	494	4,801
Seattle North	1,549	1,294	329	420	3,593
Seattle South	515	1,824	673	286	3,299
Seattle Voc Institute		242	54	10	305
7 Shoreline	2,753	1,345	274	317	4,689
8 Bellevue	3,496	1,575	252	710	6,032
9 Highline	2,223	1,317	999	548	5,088
10 Green River	2,431	1,373	345	370	4,520
11 Pierce	2,531	1,160	417	571	4,678
12 Centralia	797	615	293	156	1,862
13 Lower Columbia	920	802	338	134	2,193
14 Clark	2,386	1,523	634	704	5,247
15 Wenatchee Valley	896	751	194	225	2,066
16 Yakima Valley	1,547	936	672	265	3,420
17 District					
Spokane	1,565	3,259		459	5,283
Spokane Falls	3,033	1,374	1,769	464	6,640
18 Big Bend	546	479	93	162	1,279
19 Columbia Basin	1,861	1,104	345	279	3,589
20 Walla Walla	869	1,155	246	192	2,462
21 Whatcom	1,359	420	173	157	2,109
22 Tacoma	1,565	1,052	509	651	3,777
23 Edmonds	2,019	1,340	594	294	4,247
24 South Puget Sound	1,174	1,145	196	360	2,875
25 Bellingham		1,194	92	21	1,308
26 Lake Washington	69	2,072	271	54	2,467
27 Renton	27	2,779	671	24	3,501
28 Bates		3,811	79	48	3,938
29 Clover Park		3,098	118	17	3,233
SYSTEM TOTAL STATE FTES	44,848	44,949	12,763	10,086	112,646
% of Total	39.8%	39.9%	11.3%	9.0%	

Source: Data Warehouse by Institutional Intent Recat.

FTES BY ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, BASIC SKILLS AND DEVELOPMENTAL STUDIES
CONTRACT SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Academic: Transfer & Vocational Support	Vocational	Basic Skills	Develop-mental Studies	Total FTEs
1 Peninsula	308	77	9	129	524
2 Grays Harbor	61	47	1	15	124
3 Olympic	143			19	162
4 Skagit	442	44	24	156	666
5 Everett	226	1	25	31	283
6 District					
Seattle Central	462	384	87	156	1,089
Seattle North	161	39	117	60	378
Seattle South	138	93	123	95	449
Seattle Voc Institute			59		59
7 Shoreline	407	5	34	131	577
8 Bellevue	783		67	255	1,105
9 Highline	246		17	78	341
10 Green River	439	207	15	130	792
11 Pierce	1,621	302	375	540	2,839
12 Centralia	149	198	14	152	513
13 Lower Columbia	138		1	21	160
14 Clark	261	20	33	53	368
15 Wenatchee Valley	141	125	11	14	291
16 Yakima Valley	194	178	1	109	482
17 District					
Spokane	174		8	113	295
Spokane Falls	486	300	5	307	1,098
18 Big Bend	163	135	2	22	322
19 Columbia Basin	295	148	1	52	496
20 Walla Walla	219	290	71	333	914
21 Whatcom	306	27	30	49	412
22 Tacoma	287	184	167	184	822
23 Edmonds	543	217	30	536	1,326
24 South Puget Sound	213	88	9	49	359
25 Bellingham		12		70	82
26 Lake Washington	9	29	14	306	358
27 Renton	6	542	106	57	711
28 Bates		15	27	399	442
29 Clover Park		8		152	160
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	9,024	3,716	1,483	4,777	19,000
% of Total	47%	20%	8%	25%	

Source: SBCTC Data Warehouse. Based on Institutional Intent Recat for contract courses plus externally funded portion of state courses, plus contracted students in state courses.

DAY AND EVENING FTES AND DAY-ON-CAMPUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Day FTEs		Evening FTEs		Day-On Campus	% of Total
	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	% of Total	FTEs	FTEs
1 Peninsula	1,187	81.2%	276	18.8%	1,036	70.8%
2 Grays Harbor	1,546	82.3%	333	17.7%	1,369	72.8%
3 Olympic	2,673	70.6%	1,112	29.4%	2,387	63.0%
4 Skagit Valley	2,591	77.8%	739	22.2%	1,717	51.6%
5 Everett	2,735	74.2%	953	25.8%	2,480	67.2%
6 District						
Seattle Central	4,015	83.6%	786	16.4%	3,775	78.6%
Seattle North	2,722	75.7%	872	24.3%	2,445	68.1%
Seattle South	2,310	70.0%	988	30.0%	1,930	58.5%
Seattle Voc Institute	294	96.3%	11	3.7%	287	94.2%
7 Shoreline	4,066	86.7%	623	13.3%	3,847	82.0%
8 Bellevue	4,632	76.8%	1,400	23.2%	4,377	72.6%
9 Highline	4,123	81.0%	965	19.0%	3,394	66.7%
10 Green River	3,532	78.2%	987	21.8%	3,249	71.9%
11 Pierce	3,489	74.6%	1,189	25.4%	2,423	51.8%
12 Centralia	1,636	87.8%	227	12.2%	1,333	71.6%
13 Lower Columbia	1,821	83.0%	372	17.0%	1,710	78.0%
14 Clark	4,214	80.3%	1,033	19.7%	3,650	69.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	1,710	82.8%	356	17.2%	1,305	63.1%
16 Yakima Valley	2,920	85.4%	500	14.6%	2,314	67.7%
17 District						
Spokane	4,864	92.1%	418	7.9%	4,437	84.0%
Spokane Falls	5,782	87.1%	858	12.9%	3,472	52.3%
18 Big Bend	1,072	83.8%	207	16.2%	1,024	80.0%
19 Columbia Basin	2,757	76.8%	832	23.2%	2,418	67.4%
20 Walla Walla	2,244	91.1%	218	8.9%	1,827	74.2%
21 Whatcom	1,630	77.3%	478	22.7%	1,481	70.2%
22 Tacoma	3,073	81.4%	704	18.6%	2,593	68.6%
23 Edmonds	3,309	77.9%	938	22.1%	2,877	67.7%
24 So Puget Sound	2,241	78.0%	633	22.0%	2,026	70.5%
25 Bellingham	1,069	81.7%	239	18.3%	975	74.5%
26 Lake Washington	2,089	84.7%	378	15.3%	1,859	75.4%
27 Renton	2,695	77.0%	806	23.0%	2,206	63.0%
28 Bates	3,781	96.0%	157	4.0%	2,184	55.5%
29 Clover Park	2,949	91.2%	284	8.8%	2,297	71.1%
SYSTEM TOTAL FTES	91,773	81.5%	20,873	18.5%	76,704	68.1%

Source: SBCTC Course MIS SR2101, Version 2, 3, and 4 (College Job Number SR2302J, state).

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
STATE SUPPORTED*
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Faculty	Part-Time Faculty	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Exempt Professional Headcount	Total
1 Peninsula	62	126	48	11	13	260
2 Grays Harbor	55	155	44	9	14	277
3 Olympic	94	210	108	22	15	449
4 Skagit Valley	111	202	78	16	25	432
5 Everett	104	153	149	10	12	428
6 District			36	8	32	76
Seattle Central	135	202	174	27	14	552
Seattle North	103	206	120	18	23	470
Seattle South	80	193	108	21	21	423
Seattle Voc Institute	7	18	9	2	1	37
7 Shoreline	135	221	178	19	11	564
8 Bellevue	127	260	171	28	31	617
9 Highline	115	227	134	17	15	508
10 Green River	109	195	149	21	27	501
11 Pierce	113	209	151	17	9	499
12 Centralia	60	100	70	14	14	258
13 Lower Columbia	75	74	76	13	8	246
14 Clark	155	275	165	25	8	628
15 Wenatchee Valley	73	107	61	13	10	264
16 Yakima Valley	108	188	107	22	17	442
17 District			51	12	17	80
Spokane	195	203	143	14	8	563
Spokane Falls	142	284	168	16	29	639
18 Big Bend	51	88	46	11	12	208
19 Columbia Basin	103	193	106	19	17	438
20 Walla Walla	96	146	73	16	16	347
21 Whatcom	38	128	51	10	16	243
22 Tacoma	92	197	95	24	25	433
23 Edmonds	108	207	135	23	34	507
24 South Puget Sound	81	139	86	12	9	327
25 Bellingham	42	114	45	11	9	221
26 Lake Washington	53	114	104	11	1	283
27 Renton	74	166	73	20	6	339
28 Bates	123	38	73	11	14	259
29 Clover Park	127	91	80	20	15	333
SBCTC			33	4	22	59
CTC			28	3	33	64
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,146	5,429	3,526	570	603	13,274
% of Total	23.7%	40.9%	26.6%	4.3%	4.5%	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EMPSTF95.DBF.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE EMPLOYEES
ALL FUNDS*
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Faculty	Part-Time Faculty	Classified Headcount	Administrative Headcount	Exempt Professional Headcount	Total Headcount
1 Peninsula	72	149	58	14	22	315
2 Grays Harbor	56	166	49	9	15	295
3 Olympic	94	237	116	23	15	485
4 Skagit	119	229	94	16	38	496
5 Everett	105	167	166	10	14	462
6 District			44	8	36	88
Seattle Central	145	330	214	28	25	742
Seattle North	105	272	130	21	28	556
Seattle South	80	232	121	22	29	484
Seattle Voc Institute	7	18	9	2	3	39
7 Shoreline	136	290	189	20	12	647
8 Bellevue	132	490	216	33	37	908
9 Highline	115	304	171	17	20	627
10 Green River	109	258	166	21	42	596
11 Pierce	167	393	179	20	12	771
12 Centralia	73	131	102	15	22	343
13 Lower Columbia	76	74	112	13	13	288
14 Clark	156	327	183	26	10	702
15 Wenatchee Valley	74	139	64	13	12	302
16 Yakima Valley	111	221	123	22	26	503
17 District			52	13	18	83
Spokane	195	265	149	14	12	635
Spokane Falls	159	480	277	17	38	971
18 Big Bend	52	113	55	13	17	250
19 Columbia Basin	104	209	115	20	23	471
20 Walla Walla	109	206	81	16	25	437
21 Whatcom	38	131	56	10	20	255
22 Tacoma	92	294	110	25	38	559
23 Edmonds	134	305	219	27	59	744
24 South Puget Sound	81	197	91	12	11	392
25 Bellingham	42	114	45	11	9	221
26 Lake Washington	57	154	126	11	1	349
27 Renton	78	207	115	20	13	433
28 Bates	125	45	93	12	18	293
29 Clover Park	130	102	92	20	16	360
SBCTC			33	4	22	59
CTC			29	5	46	80
SYSTEM TOTAL HEADCOUNT	3,328	7,249	4,244	603	817	16,241
% of Total	20.5%	44.6%	26.1%	3.7%	5.0%	

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database and Foxpro Database EMPALF95.DBF.
*Includes Natural Resource Waivers and HB 1988.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

TEACHING FACULTY (FTE-F) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Full-Time		--- Part-Time/Moonlight --- Part-Time		Moonlight		
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Teaching FTEF
1 Peninsula	53	54.6%	40	40.7%	4	4.2%	97
2 Grays Harbor	51	42.6%	58	48.4%	5	3.9%	120
3 Olympic	82	49.3%	76	45.6%	6	3.9%	166
4 Skagit	91	56.3%	59	36.4%	7	4.4%	162
5 Everett	92	50.0%	76	41.2%	12	6.6%	184
6 District							
Seattle Central	118	55.8%	86	40.7%	3	1.5%	212
Seattle North	81	46.1%	83	47.1%	8	4.6%	175
Seattle South	74	44.4%	77	45.9%	15	9.0%	167
Seattle Voc Institute	5	37.3%	7	55.2%	1	4.3%	13
7 Shoreline	114	48.6%	106	45.4%	12	5.0%	234
8 Bellevue	111	43.4%	130	50.5%	14	5.4%	257
9 Highline	95	44.5%	108	50.5%	9	4.2%	213
10 Green River	105	45.3%	110	47.5%	16	7.0%	232
11 Pierce	93	44.4%	102	48.8%	8	4.0%	209
12 Centralia	47	56.4%	31	36.9%	4	4.7%	83
13 Lower Columbia	65	58.6%	25	23.1%	9	8.3%	110
14 Clark	129	52.8%	97	39.6%	12	4.7%	245
15 Wenatchee Valley	61	54.1%	42	37.4%	8	7.2%	113
16 Yakima Valley	90	58.5%	45	29.1%	9	5.8%	154
17 District							
Spokane	168	61.6%	89	32.6%	15	5.5%	273
Spokane Falls	119	42.6%	138	49.4%	13	4.8%	279
18 Big Bend	46	52.9%	31	36.1%	9	9.9%	86
19 Columbia Basin	90	50.8%	67	38.2%	11	6.4%	176
20 Walla Walla	82	59.0%	46	33.3%	10	7.0%	138
21 Whatcom	33	33.6%	64	64.9%	1	1.1%	98
22 Tacoma	74	43.4%	89	51.7%	6	3.4%	171
23 Edmonds	100	48.4%	96	46.8%	8	4.0%	206
24 South Puget Sound	68	49.6%	61	44.6%	7	5.2%	138
25 Bellingham	41	75.6%	11	20.9%	1	1.1%	54
26 Lake Washington	50	45.6%	57	52.2%	1	1.3%	109
27 Renton	66	50.2%	61	46.5%	2	1.6%	131
28 Bates	103	87.1%	13	11.1%	1	0.5%	118
29 Clover Park	119	84.3%	22	15.3%		0.2%	141
SYSTEM TOTAL FTEF	2,715	51.6%	2,204	38.3%	248	4.1%	5,266

Source: SBCTC Course MIS:SR2102, Version 1.
Note: Part-time includes part-time and contracted-out effort, total includes addition of 100 FTE volunteer effort. Totals may not add due to rounding.

TEACHING FACULTY OF COLOR (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total	Faculty of Color	% of Total
1 Peninsula	7	9.5%	4	2.8%	11	5.1%
2 Grays Harbor	3	5.3%	7	4.4%	10	4.6%
3 Olympic	11	11.7%	14	6.5%	25	8.1%
4 Skagit	14	11.7%	7	3.2%	21	6.2%
5 Everett	12	10.6%	10	6.1%	22	8.0%
6 District						
Seattle Central	45	30.2%	49	18.7%	94	22.9%
Seattle North	25	23.4%	24	11.5%	49	15.5%
Seattle South	16	20.0%	22	10.4%	38	13.0%
Seattle Voc Institute	1	14.3%	4	22.2%	5	20.0%
7 Shoreline	18	12.8%	25	9.9%	43	10.9%
8 Bellevue	14	10.5%	19	6.6%	33	7.8%
9 Highline	5	4.3%	19	8.2%	24	6.9%
10 Green River	10	8.9%	19	8.7%	29	8.8%
11 Pierce	23	13.8%	40	12.8%	63	13.2%
12 Centralia	3	4.9%	3	2.7%	6	3.4%
13 Lower Columbia	6	7.9%	4	5.4%	10	6.7%
14 Clark	12	7.7%	21	7.6%	33	7.6%
15 Wenatchee Valley	9	12.0%	5	4.2%	14	7.2%
16 Yakima Valley	14	12.6%	20	9.7%	34	10.7%
17 District						
Spokane	12	6.0%	11	4.6%	23	5.2%
Spokane Falls	9	5.6%	13	3.9%	22	4.4%
18 Big Bend	3	5.8%	10	12.2%	13	9.7%
19 Columbia Basin	7	6.7%	29	13.9%	36	11.5%
20 Walla Walla	10	9.2%	5	2.9%	15	5.3%
21 Whatcom	4	10.5%	4	3.1%	8	4.8%
22 Tacoma	16	17.4%	35	16.3%	51	16.6%
23 Edmonds	15	11.2%	18	7.4%	33	8.8%
24 So. Puget Sound	11	13.3%	9	5.5%	20	8.1%
25 Bellingham	1	2.4%	4	3.5%	5	3.2%
26 Lake Washington	6	10.7%	10	8.7%	16	9.4%
27 Renton	10	13.0%	25	14.2%	35	13.8%
28 Bates	11	8.8%	5	13.9%	16	10.0%
29 Clover Park	10	7.8%	3	3.3%	13	5.9%
SYSTEM TOTAL	373	11.1%	497	8.3%	870	9.3%

Source: SBCTC Student SMIS SR1160, Version 2.
Note: Faculty of color exclude "other race" and includes white Hispanics

WOMEN TEACHING FACULTY (HEADCOUNT)
STATE SUPPORTED
FALL 1996

	Full-Time Faculty		Part-Time Faculty		All Faculty	
	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty	Women	% of Total Faculty
1 Peninsula	34	46%	70	49%	104	48%
2 Grays Harbor	23	40%	71	44%	94	43%
3 Olympic	45	48%	118	55%	163	53%
4 Skagit Valley	59	49%	134	61%	193	57%
5 Everett	52	46%	109	67%	161	58%
6 District						
Seattle Central	73	49%	158	60%	231	56%
Seattle North	49	46%	120	56%	169	53%
Seattle South	24	30%	100	47%	124	42%
Seattle Voc Institute	6	86%	11	61%	17	68%
7 Shoreline	75	53%	127	50%	202	51%
8 Bellevue	66	50%	179	62%	245	58%
9 Highline	60	52%	140	61%	200	58%
10 Green River	33	29%	120	55%	153	46%
11 Pierce	88	53%	135	43%	223	47%
12 Centralia	28	46%	69	61%	97	56%
13 Lower Columbia	32	42%	46	62%	78	52%
14 Clark	71	46%	144	51%	215	49%
15 Wenatchee Valley	39	52%	76	63%	115	59%
16 Yakima Valley	51	46%	98	48%	149	47%
17 District						
Spokane	76	38%	93	38%	169	38%
Spokane Falls	69	43%	206	61%	275	55%
18 Big Bend	19	37%	61	56%	80	50%
19 Columbia Basin	46	44%	126	61%	172	55%
20 Walla Walla	46	42%	107	61%	153	54%
21 Whatcom	21	55%	85	65%	106	63%
22 Tacoma	46	50%	119	55%	165	54%
23 Edmonds	64	48%	152	60%	216	56%
24 So Puget Sound	38	46%	84	51%	122	49%
25 Bellingham	19	45%	67	59%	86	55%
26 Lake Washington	26	46%	81	70%	107	63%
27 Renton	39	50%	64	36%	103	41%
28 Bates	55	44%	22	54%	77	46%
29 Clover Park	64	49%	42	46%	106	48%
SYSTEM TOTAL	1,536	46%	3,334	55%	4,870	52%

Source: SBCTC Student SMIS SR1160, Version 2

CLASSIFIED STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND HB 1988)
FALL 1996

	PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT								
	Instruction 01	Primary Support 04	Libraries 05	Student Services 06	Instruction Support 08	Plant Operations 09	Federal Vocational	Other Codes	Total FTE
1 Peninsula	4	3	5	10	9	14			45
2 Grays Harbor	3	5	3	9	11	12	1		43
3 Olympic	22	9	7	22	19	22	1	1	102
4 Skagit	8	3	6	19	16	25			77
5 Everett	40	1	10	29	24	26	4	3	138
6 District			1		30			5	36
Seattle Central	44	5	7	41	16	40		3	156
Seattle North	29	5	6	28	13	28	1	2	112
Seattle South	23	10	5	25	11	28	2	1	103
Seattle Voc Institute				4	4	1	1		9
7 Shoreline	37	16	14	32	30	33	1	7	169
8 Bellevue	29	2	11	38	37	31	4	7	158
9 Highline	21	3	10	31	25	35	1	2	126
10 Green River	15	25	6	28	35	28		3	140
11 Pierce	40	10	8	31	25	29		4	147
12 Centralia	14	5	2	10	16	14		2	63
13 Lower Columbia	8	4	4	12	16	19	1	1	65
14 Clark	31	12	10	31	28	32	3	4	151
15 Wenatchee Valley	8	3	5	9	18	15			59
16 Yakima Valley	18	9	6	19	23	25	3	1	103
17 District				1	43	5			49
Spokane	37	7	11	34	2	36	9		137
Spokane Falls	52	5	13	42	2	33	2	1	149
18 Big Bend	5	2	3	5	12	17			44
19 Columbia Basin	25	2	5	15	27	26	2		100
20 Walla Walla	10	7	10	12	17	15			71
21 Whatcom	5	6	4	14	9	7			46
22 Tacoma	8	9	5	23	31	18		1	93
23 Edmonds	19	9	9	31	34	26	1	1	131
24 South Puget Sound	18	7	3	17	15	21		4	84
25 Bellingham	1	6	2	12	9	11	1		41
26 Lake Washington	7	20	3	25	22	14	1	1	92
27 Renton	2	9	1	17	16	19			66
28 Bates	5	14	1	14	14	21	2		71
29 Clover Park	4	16	5	9	17	24	1		76
State Board								29	29
Communications Technology Center (CTC)								27	27
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE	197	118	315	609	676	1,285	40	109	3,307

Source: SBCTC FMIS Database

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ADMINISTRATIVE/EXEMPT PROFESSIONAL STAFF FTES
STATE SUPPORTED (INCLUDING NATURAL RESOURCE WAIVERS AND HB 1988)
FALL 1996

	Administrative FTE	Exempt Professionals FTE	Total Exempt FTE
1 Peninsula	10	9	20
2 Grays Harbor	8	13	21
3 Olympic	22	15	36
4 Skagit Valley	16	21	37
5 Everett	10	11	21
6 District	8	32	39
Seattle Central	26	14	40
Seattle North	18	20	38
Seattle South	20	17	37
Seattle Voc Institute	2	1	3
7 Shoreline	19	11	30
8 Bellevue	27	29	55
9 Highline	18	14	32
10 Green River	21	25	46
11 Pierce	17	8	25
12 Centralia	13	9	23
13 Lower Columbia	13	7	20
14 Clark	23	6	29
15 Wenatchee Valley	13	10	23
16 Yakima Valley	21	13	34
17 District	11	17	28
Spokane	13	7	21
Spokane Falls	15	24	39
18 Big Bend	11	11	22
19 Columbia Basin	19	13	32
20 Walla Walla	16	14	30
21 Whatcom	10	11	21
22 Tacoma	23	17	40
23 Edmonds	22	30	52
24 So Puget Sound	12	8	20
25 Bellingham	11	9	20
26 Lake Washington	11	1	12
27 Renton	20	5	25
28 Bates	11	13	24
29 Clover Park	20	15	35
State Board	4	19	23
Communications Technology Center (CTC)	3	33	35
SYSTEM TOTAL FTE STAFF	555	533	1,089

Source: SBCTC PMIS Database